The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6559. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1872.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The Emperors' Meeting at Berlin and its Results.

A Cipher Dispatch of Napoleon's Stopped in Prussia.

Offensive Attitude of a German Bishop Toward the State.

Friendly Expressions of the Czar Toward Turkey.

Mr. Stansfeld's Estimate of What Was Done at Geneva.

THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

Statement of a Berlin Journal as to its Objects and Probable Results.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* contains an editorial in reply to certain statements of the Russian Press in regard to the recent conference of the Emperors of Russia, Austria and Germany. The writer says that the unanimity shown by the Emperors and Cabinets of the three countries as to the general character of the policy to be pursued by the respective Governments indicates that the conference will prove to be the most conclusive and fruitful in beneficent results which has ever been held in Europe.

GERMANY.

A Cipher Dispatch Signed "Napoleon" Stopped—Church and State—The Bishop of Ermeland Still Ignores the Sovereignty of the State.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The authorities have stopped the transmission by telegraph of a cipher dispatch of 400 words signed by Napoleon.

It is given out on official authority that as the Bishop of Ermeland persists in withholding an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the State, the Government intends at the next session of the Prussian Diet to provide means for meeting the scruples, reservations and encroachments of the Church.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Djemil Pasha's Last Diplomatic Service—His Successor Appointed.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Constantinople to the London *Times* says one of the last public acts of the late Djemil Pasha was to hold an interview with the Czar. The meeting took place on the 19th inst. The Czar on that occasion expressed a desire to render the relations between Russia and Turkey still more friendly.

Khalil Cherif Pasha has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Chief-Justice Cockburn's Adverse Opinion—Right Hon. Mr. Stansfeld's Estimate of the Result.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The opinion of the Chief-Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, disagreeing with the decision of his colleagues in the Geneva Tribunal, is published in the *Gazette*. It makes a pamphlet of two hundred and fifty pages.

Right Hon. James Stansfeld, President of the Local Government Board, attended the celebration of the formation of a Liberal Club at Halifax last night. In the course of the evening he made a speech in which he alluded to the satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims. "The controlling purpose of Her Majesty's Government," he said, "throughout the controversy was to uphold the cause of peace among nations. We have gained the good-will of the Americans and removed a difficulty which was full of dangers. I hope the time will come when all international differences will be settled by arbitration. The British Government is justly proud of the result, and confidently awaits the favorable verdict of the country on the course it has pursued."

FRANCE.

Eighteen Thousand Communists Still Untried—All but Those Accused of Criminal Offenses to be Released.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Notwithstanding the large number of cases already disposed of, 18.000 Communists are still in prison in France awaiting trial. Of these some 10,000 will soon be discharged without further proceedings. Only persons accused of assassination, robbery or arson will be held for trial.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mourning for the Swedish King—Death of a Princess—Abuse of Steerage Passengers.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The English Court has gone into mourning for the death of the King of Sweden.

The Princess of Hohenlohe, half sister of Queen Victoria, is dead.

The newspaper correspondence in relation to the abuses practiced upon steerage passengers continues. Several communications are published this morning, bearing testimony to the truth of the statements of bad treatment. The agents of the Inman, Allan and several other steam-ship lines, publish cards denying that the steerage passengers by their vessels are not properly taken care of.

SPAIN.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul—How to Make Up a Deficiency—The Court in Mourning.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Spanish Budget proposes to meet the excess of expenditures over receipts by withholding the subsidies of the clergy. The Spanish Court has gone into mourning for the late King of Sweden.

SWITZERLAND.

Removal of the Priest Mermillod—No Disturbances.

GENEVA, Sept. 25.—Notwithstanding the declaration of the Ultramontanes that excitement exists here in regard to the removal of the Catholic priest Mermillod by the Swiss Government, the utmost tranquillity prevails in this city.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

Address of M. Barthelemy Saint Hilaire Before the Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 25.—M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire, the distinguished French philosopher, delivered a most interesting address, today, before the members of the Evangelical Conference, in which he reviewed at length, and with great erudition, the labors of the preachers of the gospel in ancient and modern times. The session of the Conference was attended by over 2,000 persons.

Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At the session of the International Convention of Machinists and Blacksmiths today the following officers were elected: President, John Fehrenbatch, of Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-Presidents, Lewis C. Wilcox, of Buffalo, N. Y.; R. L. Swann, of New-Orleans, La.; W. H. Hardman, of Altoona, Penn.; James W. Levesely, of Toronto, Ontario; Treasurer, Frederick P. McFeely, of Middletown, N. Y. The Finance Committee reported the total receipts of the Executive Department at $15,555 22; disbursements, $15,860 50. For the New-York strike receipts, $3,168 50; disbursements, $2,051 52; balance on hand, $1,714 15.

MISSOURI.

Stirring Republican Meeting in St. Louis—Dissension in the Democratic Ranks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—The Republicans of Missouri began the active work of the campaign in this State with a brilliant and successful demonstration in this city to-night. It had been arranged to hold an open-air meeting last night at the French Market, but the terrible storm made a postponement necessary. To-night, notwithstanding the short notice, the Temple was packed with an enthusiastic audience, which had assembled to hear Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, the candidate for Governor, and other prominent local speakers. Gen. Henderson delivered one of the most powerful addresses of his life, the delivery of which was interrupted by frequent and hearty applause. After the meeting he was escorted by a large procession of Grant and Wilson Clubs to the depot, on his way to St. Joseph, where a grand rally of the Republicans of Western Missouri will be held to-morrow night. The demonstration to-night is in contrast with that at Warrensburg on Monday, with which the Democratic candidates on the State ticket began their canvass, and although Woodson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Senator Frank P. Blair and others had been announced for a fortnight, not more than 300 people were present. The Democratic Conventions of the First, Second and Third Congressional Districts were held in this city today. The meeting in the First District adjourned without making a nomination, owing to a rivalry between the straight-out Democrats and the Greeleyites. In the Third District, the Irish Democrats, who claim that they have been ignored throughout the distribution of offices, bolted the Convention, and nominated McBride, a noted criminal lawyer. This disaffection will undoubtedly cost the Democrats the District, as the breach cannot possibly be healed. In the Second District, Erastus Wells, the present incumbent, was renominated.

CALIFORNIA.

Trouble Between the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco and the People Over the Railroad Subsidy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The Board of Supervisors, in addition to their action reported yesterday, passed an order submitting to the people the proposition to give a subsidy of $2,500,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Bay of San Francisco at Ravenswood, thirty miles south of this city. Before the vote was taken the Supervisors were served with an application for an injunction from one of the District Courts, on complaint of citizens, who charged that Supervisors had been bribed for $300,000 to pass the pending orders in the interest of the monopoly. Disregarding these sworn charges, the Supervisors proceeded to take final action in favor of the measures thus protested against. A legal investigation of the facts will be had. Public sentiment appears to be almost a unit against the action of the Supervisors, and both the subsidy schemes are certain of rejection by the people, a vast majority of whom favor the independent thirty-fifth parallel road, in competition with the Central Pacific, as the only means of relief from its oppressive domination.

OREGON.

Position of the State Legislature as to the Senatorship—A Railway Accident.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 24.—In the Legislature the vote for United States Senator at the present date stands thus: In the Senate—Mitchell, 8; Whittaker, 5; Corbett, 3; Nesmith, 3. In the House—Mitchell, 25; Corbett, 7; Nesmith, 5; Slater, 9; Whittaker, 3.

The Legislature has passed a bill inviting foreign corporations into Oregon.

Six Chinamen were killed today by a collision of construction-trains on the Oregon and California Railroad.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Terrible Ravages of Small-Pox on the West Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24—Mayor Alvord received today a communication from D. J. Williamson, United States Consul at Callao, in which the writer states that the small-pox prevails in epidemic form at many of the sea-port towns on that coast between Valparaiso and Panama. The character of the disease, he says, is more pernicious than ordinary small-pox and much more destructive of life. The letter continues:

"In one hospital at Santiago, Chili, out of fifty-eight patients entered in one week fifty-six died, and as there are eight or ten such hospitals in that city you can conceive of its destructiveness. The disease is making its way steadily to Callao. We have many cases not of epidemic form in the hospitals. The entire negligence which prevails among the authorities in all Spanish-American towns in sanitary affairs gives this disease and yellow-fever a greater field to spread over than they otherwise would have if the necessary precautions were taken."

CANADA.

Arrival of the Governor-General at the Capital of the Province of Ontario.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25.—The Governor-General arrived here last evening, and was received by the Lieutenant-Governor and the military, and was escorted to the Government House by a torch-light procession. The Government House was splendidly illuminated. A grand ball is to be given to-night, in honor of the occasion. To-morrow he goes to Hamilton, to visit the Provincial Exhibition, and will return here on Friday, when he will be officially received by the Mayor and corporation. Arches are being erected in various parts of the city. He will remain here for five or six weeks. A house has been engaged for him. He is expected to give a series of entertainments.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Large Extensions of the Postal Service—Examinations for the Naval Engineer Service.

WASHINGTON, D. D., Sept. 25.—Superintendent Bangs, of the postal railway service, estimates that the increase in the number of miles of service for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be about 10,000, against about 8,000 for the last fiscal year. The continued expansion of the service of course necessitates the establishment of hundreds of additional post-offices and the appointment of more route agents, postal railway clerks, &c.

Secretary Robeson has returned to Washington, and was at the Navy Department today.

The examination of candidates for admission in the Cadet Engineer Corps of the Navy, which has been in progress at the Naval Academy since the 16th inst., closed today. Over forty applicants were examined. Those who passed satisfactory examinations will receive appointments in the corps.

The Working Men in Politics—Visit of a Delegation to Controller Green.

A committee consisting of tradesmen belonging to various societies, and headed by Isaac Wood, of Adams Press Printer's Association called, yesterday, upon Controller Green, when Mr. Wood said the working men were dissatisfied at the paltry recognition they had received at the hands of the political leaders in this City. They had cast, two or three years ago, 48,000 votes for a person they had chosen to place in the contest as an independent working men's candidate. They had more lately elected one of their number as Coroner. They now felt, however, that they should receive greater consideration, as their numbers entitled them to it fairly, and that their interests could in no way be represented in such a position as that of Coroner. They sought representation in the State and Municipal legislative bodies, where measures affecting their interests are being constantly passed. They asked the aid of Controller Green to effect this object.

Controller Green said that he had been too busy in attending to the multifarious duties of his office to devote attention to political affairs, nor could he say that he would be able to find time to do so, as he was occupied day and night with the business of his Department. He believed that the industries of the country should be properly represented in its various legislative bodies; would aid them by advice to his friends who were more actively engaged in politics.

The Committee thanked the Controller and withdrew.

POLITICAL.

Local Notes.

A monster Grant and Wilson Club was organized at No. 89 Second-avenue on Tuesday evening.

The Grant and Wilson Club of Tarrytown was addressed, last evening, by Gen. Maynew, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff.

The New-Jersey State Central Republican Committee have appointed Hon. John Y. Foster and Gen. David Vickers as Secretaries.

The Unity Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met at No. 80 Sullivan-street, last evening. Encouraging reports were received from the colored voters of the Ward.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, Fifteenth Assembly District, met last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street. Hon. Thomas D. Adams, of Massachusetts, addressed the meeting on the issues of the campaign.

Gen. W. H. Anthon and Hon. S. L. Milliken addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Jamaica, Long Island, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

A banner-raising took place last night, with the appropriate music, fire-works, etc., at No. 12 Bleecker-street, near Bowery, under the auspices of the Dooley Association, a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club lately organized at that place.

The Grant and Wilson and the German Grant and Wilson Campain Clubs of the Tenth Assembly District have united to raise a banner, this evening, at the corner of First-avenue and Second-street.

The Welsh Grant and Wilson Club held its first public meeting last evening at No. 17 Stuyvesant-street, Mr. John T. Davis presiding. Rev. Howell Powell and others addressed the meeting in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson.

The Grant and Wilson Democratic Campaign Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District met at No. 343 First-avenue, last evening, and was addressed by Mr. Ed. Rowe and Mr. Fitzpatrick. The Club recommend Michael Cregan for the Assembly.

The meeting of colored citizens advertised to be held last night at No. 12 University-place was postponed until this evening. Col. Thorpe will deliver an address on the questions of the day and describe the character and services of the men composing the first regiment of Union colored volunteers raised for service in the late rebellion.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Twentieth Assembly District reorganized last evening by the election of the following officers: Col. Robert Der Auges, President; Capt. Thos. Scanlon, Vice-President; Henry C. Broas, Secretary; James Funnival, Captain; C. A. Housman, First Lieutenant; William Morrison, Second Lieutenant; D. G. Snow, Orderly Sergeant; C. J. Benteil, Chaplain; Major Geo. W. Corney, Treasurer.

An open-air meeting of the William J. Hill Association was held last evening at No. 613 Third-avenue, on the occasion of raising an O'Brien banner, and, with the attractions of a band, a fine display of fire-works, and Chinese lanterns, considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. The banner spans Third-avenue, at the corner of Fortieth-street. Several addresses were delivered in favor of electing Mr. O'Brien to the Mayoralty.

General Notes.

D. W. Gooch was nominated by the Fifth District Massachusetts Republican Convention yesterday for Congress.

At the Republican Convention held at Port Henry, on Tuesday, Hon. Robert S. Hale was unanimously nominated for Congress.

An address to the National Democracy has been issued by the Committee appointed at Louisville, calling upon all Democrats to vote for O'Conor and Adams.

James M. English was removed from the Custom-house in Boston yesterday, for taking part in a Charlestown caucus, hebeing a resident of Boston.

The Democrats and Soreheads of Onondaga County, New-York, have nominated for Assembly in the First District, Thomas G. Alvord; Second District, John Munro; Third District, Garrett Doyle.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions of the Third New-Jersey Congressional District met yesterday at New-Brunswick, and nominated John H. Patterson, of Monmouth County, for Congress.

A Grant and Wilson pole has been set up at Suffolk, N. J., the occasion bringing out great numbers of citizens, who were addressed by Col. Jos. Pratt and others. The pole is 120 feet high, and is one of the handsomest in the State.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions for the Sixth Congressional District of New-Jersey met yesterday at Newark. The nomination was conceded to the Greeleyites, and John M. Randall, of Orange, was selected as the candidate.

The Republicans of Rye made a grand rally on Tuesday evening to ratify the nominations of Grant and Wilson, Dix and Robinson. Col. T. B. Thorpe addressed a very large assemblage in the hall with great effect, and Col. John Fowler made a telling speech to several hundreds who were unable to gain admission to the hall.

This evening the Republicans of Middletown, N. Y., propose holding a grand mass-meeting to ratify the national and State tickets. It is announced that Hon. Fred. Douglass and Hon. E. Delafield Smith will be among the orators, the former speaking for the first time in that section, and at the request of the colored citizens of the place.

The Republicans of South Orange, N. J., recently raised a handsome Grant and Wilson banner in that place, but a few nights after a party of "Liberals" cut it down and dragged it round the streets in the mud. The Campaign Club propose to have another banner-raising to-morrow evening, their rolls having received several additions since this exhibition of spirit by the Greeley party.

The Democrats of the Second District of Missouri nominated Erastus Wells for re-election. Some trouble occurred in consequence of the Committee on Credentials reporting against several delegates faverable to James J. McBride, and that gentlemen's friends withdrew from the Convention. Subsequently the bolters met and nominated McBride.

A largely-attended meeting of the Republican women of Massachusetts and their friends was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, last evening, to indorse the recognition of the rights of women in the platforms adopted at Philadelphia and Worcester, and to ratify the Republican national and State nominations. Lucy Stone called the meeting to order, and Rev. James Freeman Clarke presided.

The Democratic Congressional and County Convention and the Liberal Republican joint Congressional and County Conventions met in Jersey City yesterday. Noah D. Taylor was nominated for Congress and John Rheinhart for Sheriff. Messrs. Parslow, of Hoboken; McGrath, of Hudson City, and McMahon, of old Jersey City, were selected as candidates for Coroners.

A large mass-meeting of Republicans was held last evening at Library Hall, in Elizabeth. John A. Wilson presided. Senator Frelinghuysen delivered a powerful speech. Mr. Frelinghuysen gave his attention principally to Mr. Greeley's record of opinion upon the questions of secession and the reconstruction amendments. Before and after the meeting a torch-light procession of a thousand men paraded the streets.

On Monday evening the Grant and Wilson Club of Rye, Westchester County, paraded through the streets of the village, accompanied by a delegation of "boys in blue" from Mount Vernon, ann a Republican Club from Port Chester, who had come in special trains, the united forces forming a very imposing procession. Many of the houses along the route were illuminated, bonfires blazed, fire-works were gyrating in every direction, and the whole town was ablaze with enthusiasm. Two large meetings were extemporized, Col. T. B. Thorpe, of Brooklyn, making the leading speech in the hall, while the outsiders were addressed by Col. John Fowler, Jr., of New-Rochelle, and others.

The New German Grant and Wilson Central Committee.

The newly-formed German Grant and Wilson Central Verein held a meeting at No. 1 Irving-place last night. Mr. William Gellmann occupied the chair. Among the gentlemen in attendance were Prof. Francis Lieber, Gen. Sigel, Col. Lenger, Andreas Willmann, Capt. Geib, Alderman Radde, and others. The Committee on Organization submitted a report, stating that Messrs. Marcus Ottenburg, Jacob Hess and Capt. Heubner had been added to the Committee. It was stated that several organizations of different Assembly Districts had announced their intention of joining the central organization. On recommendation of the Committee on Organization, action was taken for the raising of a fine banner at head-quarters, and a number of other measures were discussed for carrying on a vigorous campaign.

GREELEY IN THE OIL REGIONS

He Delivers an Autobiography at Erie.

A Colored Delegation Shakes Hands with Him to His Dusgust—He Speaks Ten Columns of "Tribune" Editorial at Corry—Almost an Apology to the Kuklux for Saying they Exist.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OIL CITY, Penn., Sept. 25.—Mr. Greeley and party left Cleveland at 7¾ this morning and took the cars for Corry, Penn. The aged "philosopher" was not troubled by an overwhelming crowd of visitors on his departure, nor was he called upon to bow his acknowledgments to any cheers of good-by. At Erie, Penn., where he worked a few months in his early manhood, he made the first stop, and evidently expected that there a magnificent demonstration would be gotten up in his honor. Any such expection would far exceed the reality. Not only was there not present any prominent citizen of Corry to extend to him the hand of welcome, but the people of the town, generally, ignored his presence among them, and the number of those who came to listen to his address was far short of 150. Considerable amusement was created by the appearance of a self-constituted delegation from the colored people in the person of Commodore "Jim" Stewart, who insisted upon shaking Mr. Greeley by the hand. The presence of this gentleman, his deportment and conduct were not generously received by the "sage," and despite his professions of veneration for the colored people, he appeared as though he would gladly forego the pleasure of the meeting. Mr. Greeley's address was principally a recital of the struggles of his early life, and appeared to interest himself more than his auditors. The remainder of his speech was on his old hobby of "reconciliation," and, in the words of Gov. Walker, of Virginia, who accompanies the party, it was "Yankee Doodle again with a slight variation."

Mr. Greeley then left and arrived at Corry at 1 o'clock, where he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A Presidential election necessarily brings into review the action of your Government and the measures for good or ill which affect the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. Nor is its significance in the fact that A or B, who may be persons of very moderate capacity and still more moderate worth, should be President or hold some other office, but that you—the people—should look over the whole ground, see what is right and what is amiss, and use your best efforts to correct evils and to sustain what is good. Now you are aware as well as I am that our country has not been reconciled and regulated and brought into peace and order, and that nearly eight years have elapsed since the war ended. Peace and security ought to have been attained much sooner than this. Look at the difficulties and obstacles to be overcome. Not first in point of view, but of urgency was what we call the Kuklux outrages of the South. Certain persons, mainly open rebels, conspired together and formed themselves into companies or organizations of some kind, and in hideous disguises paraded the country—I mean certain portions of the Southern country—abusing and maltreating innocent, quiet people, mainly black men. I do not mean to say that there were not excuses and provocations for these outrages; there were. But I say there is no justification for any such conduct as that. The pretense generally was that what they called the carpet-bag governments were abominable. That is probably true, but it is no excuse for hauling quiet people out of their beds at midnight and subjecting them to all manner of indignities. So, then, I said I did not recommend particular or extreme measures, but I said, no doubt it is the duty of the States to protect their citizens respectively, and to put down all lawlessness. But suppose they do not, or cannot, or will not. The people are entitled to protection—perfect protection; if the State Governments will not give it, there must be a power somewhere that will give it. We look after a man who is not more than half a citizen, whom a foreign Government oppresses, and all the power of this great nation is put to work to protect that man. He may, perhaps, have only declared his intention to become a citizen; but all the cannon and all the force we can command is employed for his protection. Our Government must have the power to protect its own people at home as well as abroad. So I said, a year ago last Spring, "Let the President tell us what sort of legislation he needs to put down those Kuklux, and I will back him up to the full extent." He said what he needed. Laws were passed, and, after all, they did the work. You have not heard of any serious Kuklux outrages since these acts were passed. Since these acts were passed, a year and a half ago, nobody has heard of any serious outrages there. Though there have been trials in one or two States, especially in North Carolina, yet they are trials for offenses committed two or three years ago—long before the act was passed. So the work was done. The Kuklux conspiracy was crushed out by act of Congress, and although these outrages occurred in a very narrow district of territory, they discredited and damaged all the Southern people who may be suspected of any sympathy with those who made the outrages.

But still there remained that other element of discredit and discontent at the South, which was called "carpet-bag thieves." When they went into the South with our armies, a number of shrewd, cunning, unscrupulous men undertook to make themselves rich out of the poverty and misery of the vanquished South. They made themselves the special leaders and champions of the black people there; they organized Union Leagues and other secret societies, of which the first object was to combine all the black men of the South into a solid phalanx, and thus give the direction of the real Government, and the management of those black men, to those white men who were called carpet-baggers. So, then, they nominated those for office, and they made themselves Governors and Congressmen and Secretaries. Soon they commenced, through the machinery of legislation, using the simple, ignorant negroes, some as legislators, and they commenced measures of gigantic robbery. In the first place they made for themselves great salaries, such as the poor Southern States were unable to pay, and they pretended to start a great many internal improvements, and issued bonds in aid or in behalf of those improvements. They contrived to steal bonds, selling them for what they could get, making no improvements, and leaving the States, war-wasted and desolate before, overwhelmed with debt. I doubt whether their debts can ever be paid, and I am sure there is very little disposition to pay them among the people who own property in the South. They regard them as frauds, simple iniquities imposed upon them, and the charges unjust burdens which they cannot bear. I apprehend if they were to sell out all the property in South Carolina today it would not very much more than pay these pretended debts, which have been imposed upon her by carpet-baggers who rule the negro legislators, some of them merely simple, some of them rogues, and all of them, being without property, were without proper responsibility. Here is an element of discord and hatred, a general belief on the part of the Southern people that we of the North sent these villains down there to rob them; and, by enfranchising the blacks and other measures of reconstruction, we have delivered these people, bound hand and foot, into the clutches of these corrupt carpet-baggers, to be robbed at their mercy.

Now, let me try to give you an illustration of the way the thing works. Men say, suppose they do steal, what can we do about it? You pretend to be in favor of local self-government. They have got it, and these local self-governing authorities are the robbers. What are you going to do about it? I will tell you of a case. In the year 1868 the State of Arkansas, among other States, was reconstructed under our Republican legislation. They reconstructed a very large portion of her people, probably one-half of the white people being disfranchised and not allowed to vote. The blacks and those they called "scalawags," that is, poor whites, whom they regarded of no account, voted, while the property-holding whites were disfranchised and allowed no voice in the administration of their Government. So then, Powell Clayton, an Arkansas man, who came in there with a regiment of our soldiers, or else following in their wake, and one of the leaders of the carpet-bag crowd, was elected Governor of the State. The Constitution then prescribed that all whom Congress had disfranchised should be denied the right to vote. Well, Congress proceeded very properly, though tardily, to take off this disfranchisement, so that ninety-five or ninety-nine—certainly ninety-five—out of every hundred of those who had been disfranchised as rebels, were re-enfranchised by Congress. But the carpet-baggers said, "No, Congress has nothing to do with it. Our State Constitution, which we framed in 1868, disfranchised these men whom Congress had then disfranchised. Now, Congress takes off the band and we do not. We are going to keep them tight. They appoint this Gov. Clayton. He appoints the Board of Registration for every county, and from the decisions of that Board there is no appeal, and they put on the registry just whatever they please. I met thirty or forty citizens of Arkansas in Louisville two or three days ago, and they assured me that over 20,000 of the property-holders and land-holders of Arkansas were now disfranchised, kept off the register. Not that the laws required so many, but where the laws did not the registers did. They had the power and they would put on such as they chose and no more, and when they found they were not going to get the majority without striking off, they would strike off so as to have the vote keep right. That is the government under which the people to-day are living there. The land-holders ought to be enfranchised, but they are disfranchised by this carpet-bag Government, which means to cast the electoral vote of the State against the people of the State, by keeping a large part of the people disfranchised, and at the late Grant State Convention it was solemnly resolved that none of these persons disfranchised should be allowed to vote this Fall. After that they would see about it. Let me tell you how it operated in the year 1870. They had their second election under the State Government, not for Governor, but for the Legislature and Congress. Powell Clayton, the Governor of the State and controller of all this election machinery and appointer of the registrators all over the State, was a candidate for United States Senator. It was a safe thing to bet he would be elected under that system of first making all the registrators, and they putting on just as many voters as they saw fit. Suppose you have a title to be on the registry, they will not put you on and you cannot get on, and there is no remedy for it.

There is another hitch beyond that. Powell Clayton, Governor, and his subordinrtes are the State Board of Canvassers, with absolute power to reject whatever votes they see fit, and bring out such a result as they choose. So then it appeared when the Legislature was chosen that it was largely Republican, yet Mr. Clayton had not got control of it enough to elect him to the Senate. He has to throw out votes as President of the Board of Canvassers; he discards those votes that he pleases, so as to bring in the candidate of his choice. For instance, in one county there was an Anti-Clayton ticket. He throws out three-quarters of the Republican votes. He throws out these and brings in the Democratic ticket, rather than have the Republican ticket elected which was against him. So he goes through like this and makes out a Clayton majority, which elects him to the Senate. But, in doing this, you must understand that you cannot reject the votes cast for one office and admit the votes cast by the same voters for another office. That is perfectly plain. If you decide that this poll is not a legal poll, you have got to throw it out for all purposes. So Mr. Gov. Clayton throws out the votes of the Republicans there because they were electing an Anti-Clayton ticket, and thereby defeats Thos. Boles, the Republican candidate for Congress, and elects John Edwards, the Democratic candidate. John Edwards comes forward with a certificate, as good as anybody. Mr. Boles don't like it. People generally don't. He goes on and contests the election, and with abundance of testimony proves these votes of his, thrown out for the sake of electing Clayton, were not rightfully thrown out, and a committee of the House of Representatives takes the case up, considers it from top to bottom, and says unanimously, without a dissenting voice, the people elected Thomas Boles, and he must have the seat. So, on that unanimous vote it goes up to the House, which by an equally unanimous vote says the same thing. It was not because he was a Republican, because they fought just the same thing in Texas when they turned out Wm. T. Clark, a Republican, and put in D. C. Siddings, a Democrat, but because he was elected by a good majority, and there was not a dissenting voice in the Committee or in the House. So, then, you see you are not resting on any story about Mr. Clayton and his government. Here is a unanimous decision of a Committee on Elections and the House of Representatives, that Mr. Clayton had returned the man not elected, and rejected and ousted the man who was elected. This is not a statement, but a conclusion by the highest possible authority. Well, gentlemen, the Federal Court was convened, or held a session, two or three months after these outrages of which I tell you, by Clayton and his Board. The Grand Jury of that Court examined into the facts and indicted Powell Clayton and his confederates for this crime, and we had a District-Attorney prepared to put him right straight through. Mr. Catterson, appointed by Gen. Grant, as good a Republican as ever lived, was going to put Mr. Clayton through, and the State Prison was before him. But now Mr. Clayton or his satellites walked on to Washington and induced Gen. Grant to remove that righteous and faithful District-Attorney, put one of Clayton's tools in his place, and that is the end of the prosecution. That was the end of the whole thing. All gone to rack and ruin. Now Mr. Clayton goes swimmingly into the United States Senate instead of into State Prison. You have asked what the Government has to do about it. I will tell you. They all talk themselves right on the power at Washington; they all cry out "Hurrah for Grant; give him two terms; give him twenty terms, if you like; these other fellows are disloyal, they are one-term men; put them out;" They say, "Turn them out and put in these men who will stand by Clayton and his Board," and it is done. I want you to see that this thing goes all back on you, people of the United States. You are sustainers of these iniquities. If we had a Government in Washington which frowned upon these evils, that Government would stop all this business in short time. The men who are robbing South Carolina today would be on a dead race out of that State two days after they had heard that another Government was about to be installed at Washington just as Bullock, of Georgia, resigned, and then ran away. So these men would all get out if they did not feel that the mighty arm of the Federal Government was outstretched for their protection and defense. It is against this iniquity that we fight. The villains who corrupt the election returns in Arkansas are all shouting for Grant—shouting and working for him. They are gaining immunity for their crimes.

Fellow-citizens, I do not know what will be the decision of the people in the contest now before us. Everybody else is confident that what they wish will be the result. I only know that if the people could look into these wicked Governments at the South, and see them as they are, they would not longer be sustained by the public sentiment of the North. I know that, and I believe that light is creeping in. Two-thirds of your journals have never told the people what the truth is about the carpet-bag villains. They conceal and suppress the facts, and, as a consequence, the people do not understand them today. "What reconciliation do you want?" they say. "We are reconciled; what more do you want?" Now, I am not reconciled to have such robbers govern the State. I want to be reconciled. I want governments that honest men can afford to be reconciled to.

Mr. Greeley here treated the reporters to another dose of reconciliation, and concluded by exhorting all to support the Cincinnati nominees, of which he was principal.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—8 P. M.—The low barometer which, on Tuesday afternoon was central over Wisconsin, has apparently moved north-eastward into Canada, north-east of Lake Huron. Brisk and high southerly winds have prevailed from Missouri to north-western New-York, and northward over the lakes, and veered to westerly, and the area of cloud and rain from Tennessee and Arkansas to the upper lakes has now extended eastward over the Middle States. Cloudy weather, areas of light rain and easterly to southerly winds have continued from Georgia to North Carolina. The temperature has decidedly fallen from Tennessee and the Middle States to the north-west and the lakes.

PROBABILITES.

For the New-England States to-night southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, the former veering to westerly, with clearing weather over the western portion on Thursday afternoon, and over the eastern portion on Thursday night; for the Middle States, on Thursday, westerly winds, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather; for the South Atlantic States southerly to westerly winds and cooler weather; for the Gulf States winds veering to westerly; from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, north-westerly and westerly winds and clear and cooler weather. The brisk and high winds over the upper lake region will probably diminish somewhat in force on Thursday. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego. The majority of the afternoon telegraphic reports, from the Lower Missouri Valley to Lakes Michigan and Superior, are missing.

Wisconsin Democrats Opposing Greeley.

Capt. John Stohl, of Wisconsin, a German, who has heretofore been a prominent Democrat, has published a letter declaring for Grant and Wilson. Of the recent significant changes in that State, the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* speaks thus: "Horn, Meggett and Stohl, three Democrats of prominence, have declared themselves opposed to Greeley within the week. These declarations will give hundreds of votes to Grant, and prove a far more serious loss to the Greeleyites than they will admit."

COLFAX'S REFUTATION.

He Denies Having any Pecuniary Interest Whatever in the Railroad—Base Conduct of the Greeleyite Papers Exposed—Bowles' Opinion on Railroad Building.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 25.—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, who, with others, had been advertised to speak here today, arrived alone. Vice-President Colfax was elected by the audience to preside at the meeting, and on taking the chair said that it afforded him great pleasure to introduce to the people of his own home his valued personal and political friend, Ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, distinguished both in civil and military life, and who would speak to them in favor of the Republican people and their chosen standard-bearers, State and national—Grant and Wilson, Brown and Saxton, Packard, and all their Republican associates on the ticket.

Mr. Colfax then said: Let me detain you a few moments, my townsmen, while I touch a fabric of falsehood with the spear of truth—exposing the so-called "Credit Mobilier scandal," that you may see out of what worthless stuff campaign charges are manufactured. Not to put myself on the defensive; far from it. In all my public life there has never been an hour when I would not have trusted a jury of my political opponents here to decide any charge affecting my honesty that the bitterest malignant could imagine or invent, or to render their verdict as to whether I could be bribed to cast my vote for or to support any measure which my conscientious convictions disapproved. You are all my witnesses to that. During twenty years of editorial life and speaking on the stump, I never sought to make you believe that public men were scoundrels because I differed with them politically. There are, my friends, three papers in the United States which, above all others, absolutely know, as I shall show, that bribing me to support the Pacific Railroad interest is just as incredible as that I should need to be bribed to vote the Republican ticket. Seven years ago, with three gentlemen connected with and corresponding with the Chicago *Tribune*, the New-York *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican*, I crossed the continent in a stage-coach, expressly that all four of us might see with our own eyes the proposed route of the Union Pacific Railroad; might decide as to its practicability, and might hasten its construction by using our influence, personal and journalistic, to induce capitalists to accept the liberal subsidies offered three years previously by Congress.

From a letter written by Mr. Bowles to the Springfield *Republican*, dated San Francisco, Aug. 20, 1865, and found on page 262 of his widely-circulated book, *Across the Continent*, I quote the following:

"Government bonds are loaned to it to the amount of $16,000 per mile through the Plains, and $48,000 per mile in the mountains; besides which, the half of all the land on each side of the road for twenty miles deep is granted outright to the Companies doing the work. The Companies are further authorized to issue their own bonds to an equal amount to those granted by the Government, and secure them by a first mortgage Government loan, taking the second place in security."

Mind you, my friends, Mr. Bowles is stating the offer of the Government which was yet waiting acceptance by moneyed men. On page 273, Mr. Bowles concludes as follows:

"Men of the East! men of Washington! lend new a few thousands of men and one hundred millions of money to create a new republic, to marry the nation of the Atlantic to the equal, if not greater, nation of the Pacific."

Such an appeal to patriotic men of means was worthy of heed and was heeded. I need not quote from my own numerous speeches, lectures and letters, nor from the editorial letters of Gov. Bross to the Chicago *Tribune*, and his lectures before boards of trades and capitalists to induce them to subscribe the millions of money alluded to by Mr. Bowles for this great work, nor from Mr. Richardson's letters to the New-York *Tribune*. Their favorable influence in pressing this enterprise forward is summed up in Mr. Bowles' dedication of his book, dated Dec. 25, 1865, four months after his letter, as follows:

"The railroad is, indeed, the great work of the day, the great want, the great revealer and the great creator of this empire of ours west of the Mississippi. It is cheering to find that since we went over the Plains labor upon the eastern end of this road has had a new impetus; to learn that new elements of capital and enterprise have been engaged."

Mr. Bowles wrote truly. The urgent and patriotic appeals of these representatives and special correspondents of the New-York *Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican*, with, perhaps, my humble aid, based on the personal knowledge we had acquired by our long and dangerous journey, was inducing men of wealth to accept the subsidy offered at first by the Congress of 1862, and reoffered and improved by the Congress of 1864, both of which subsidy acts were supported and voted for by such distinguished Senators as Charles Sumner and Lyman Trumbull. But these capitalists have been denounced ever since by many papers and politicians as not better than swindlers, for accepting what has been proffered and reproffered by Congress, with the heartiest popular indorsement, and finally risking millions where others would not hazard their dollars. Having myself made more speeches, addresses and lectures in favor of the Pacific Railroad as a political, military and commercial necessity than any other man in the nation, nothing could be more absurd and self-refuting than the charge that one who was its open friend when millions doubted its practicability, had to be bribed to favor its interests. Enemies, not friends, are those whom bribes seek out and control.

Mr. Colfax turned, and looking at Rev. G. M. Boyd, a Methodist minister, sitting by the stand, said: You might as well say that a Methodist had to be bribed to advocate Methodism, [laughter,] or that an editor had to be bribed to support typographical interests. But never having had in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase the stock in the Credit Mobilier, or the Credit Immobilier, if there is one, in the Union Pacific, or Central Pacific, or Lake Shore, South Bend and Plymouth Railroads, in oil wells, or gold mines promising immense dividends that sometimes fail, in sinking offices or furniture and chair factories, in banks.

The above was all of the Vice-President's speech received up to the hour of going to press.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

King Christian, of Denmark, is seriously ill.

Count von Arnim, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, D. C., has arrived at Toronto, Ontario.

Julia Goffney, aged twenty-one years, was accidentally drowned while bathing at Nahant, Mass., on Tuesday.

R. E. Anderson announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District of Missouri.

The Abbot House, one of the principal hotels of Titusville, Penn., was burned last evening. Loss, $25,000. Fully insured in the Ætna, Royal, Alps and other companies.

The Ulster County Agricultural Fair is now being held on the grounds near Kingston. The display of articles is good; the entries of stock unusually so.

The Committee appointed by the Harvard College overseers to consider and report on the admission of females to that institution recommended that no action be taken on the subject at present.

During a heavy storm Tuesday evening, E. H. Singleton, the manager of the signal station at St. Louis, Mo., while ascending to the observatory to take an observation of the storm, was struck by lightning, and remained unconscious for some time.

The fifth and last regatta of the season of the South Boston Yacht Club, which was postponed from Thursday, took place yesterday afternoon, with the wind from the south-west and a good sailing breeze. About sixty boats entered for the race.

Augustus J. Keeling, colored, was arrested at Halifax, N. S., on Sunday night, for the murder of his wife in Boston. The authorities are in communication with the State officials of Massachusetts, who will send an officer with the necessary papers for the extradition of the prisoner.

In the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, in the case of Hening & Pearce, of New-York, against the United States Insurance Company, to recover the value of cotton burned on the steamer Progression, in the lower Mississippi River during the war, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $178.000. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

GRANT AND WILSON.

Third of the Great Weekly Republican Meetings.

Most Successful Local Demonstration of the Campaign.

Not Even Standing Room at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches by Edwards Pierrepont and Frederick Douglass.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Orators and Orations.

It is all very well for Greeleyites to underrate the Republican strength in this City. Such a meeting as was held at the Cooper Institute last night has not been surpassed, numerically or otherwise, at any time. Before 7½ o'clock there was not even standing room in the great hall, and the stage, which was simply decorated with American flags, was occupied by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen. Before naming any of them, however, the audience itself merits a word of description. It was composed of business and intelligent classes of this City. Not a voice above the low hum of voices in quiet conversation disturbed the decorum of the expectant throng before the business opened, and the intelligent audience served to give tone to the more enthusiastic persons who came to applaud the eloquent and popular orators, Pierrepont and Douglass. Despite their evident intention to listen calmly and thoughtfully to the speeches which were made, the people were ever and anon touched in their tenderest affections by some well-timed allusions to thrilling events still fresh in the memories of patriotic citizens, however much the Greeleyites may sneer at them.

Long before the hour of opening—8 o'clock—not another person could get into the hall. The house was packed from stage to walls and outer arches. In the corridors and outside the Cooper Institute were groups of disappointed persons who failed to get in because they had come after 7½ o'clock. There was no mistaken longing after excitement and sight-seeing. Such expressions, "If I could only get in to hear these speeches I would be satisfied," and "I won't be late another time," showed clearly that the people were after knowledge rather than novelty. The audience was so dense that the heat became almost suffocating, and those who tried to get out for a breath of fresh air found exit as difficult of accomplishment as entrance. On the stage were Peter Cooper, Henry Clews, Hon. A. H. Laflin, Edwards Pierrepont and a host of ladies and gentlemen, who occupied every inch of sitting and standing room on the stage. Every person there and in the auditorium was furnished with a copy of the platform of the Republican Party. Seated both on the stage and through the hall were many colored ladies and gentlemen. Besides those above, nearly all of the following list were present:

Vice-Presidents—Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Leonard W. Jerome, Stephen C. Williams, Alexander Van Renselaer, J. W. Hamersley, Samuel Wetmore, Geo. Griswold Gray, Herman Le Roy, A. C. Monson, Chas. L. Anthony, Henry I. Barbeg, Samuel F. Barger, Robt. H. Berdell, Daniel C. Blodgett, Oliver K. King, Eugene M. Keteltas, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Pierre Lorillard, Peter Marie, Geo. H. Penniman, Chas. H. Marshall, Israel Corse, William T. Garner, W. H. Gebhard, Hooper C. Van Vorst, William Gellman, Henry A. Burr, William Paton, Augustine Smith, Peter Kehr, Emil W. Hoeber, Edward H. Ammidown, Jefferson Coddington, Thos. P. Eldridge, Gardner R. Colby, Horatio N. Sherwood, John T. Sproul, Dr. William N. Blakeman, Warren G. Brown, Peleg Hall, Elkanah S. Hawkins, James Wadsworth, Alexander Wilder, David B. Turner, Joseph Hemphill, Arthur T. Halliday, Dr. Meigs Case, Isaac Hartman, Clarkson Crolius, Dr. Louis Naumann, John N. Hayward, Rufus B. Cowing, Isaac T. Smith, Dr. N. M. Freeman, Carl Schwedler, Addison Smith, David Milliken, John Muller, James Caulfield, Frederick Flaccus, Andrew Steinmuller, Simon Seward, H. Vilmar, Edward Seymour, William C. Marshall, John P. Fellows, August Thinn, E. F. Browne, Reuben W. Howes, Jesse Hoyt, Adam Norrie, Alexander W. Harvey, John Dorr, Elisha Riggs, Gen. H. H. Baxter, Alexander Stuart, Thomas V. Vyse, Jr., Wm. Whitewright, Jr., R. A. Witthaus, A. Warren Greenleaf, Samuel Sloan, George H. Warren, Effingham Townsend, John Q. Jones, Charles L. Frost, Richard Irvin, Schuyler Crosby, Robert Winthrop, James Low, Courtlandt Palmer, Homer H. Stuart, William A. Wheelock, Robert Hoe, D. R. Mangan, John F. Butterworth, Ezra Wheeler, C. P. Huntington, George T. Adee, William Barton, Cambridge Livingston, Samuel Luckey, John P. Roberts, William Dowd, William Youngs, William I. Peake, Oliver Harriman, Nathan C. Ely, William Turnbull, William L. Shardlow, Emerson Opdycke, C. F. Davy, J. B. Hutchinson, Dr. Charles McMillan, George L. Dale, Samuel P. Patterson, Jonathan Longmire, Charles A. Weeks, Andrew G. Agnew, Randolph W. Townsend, Louis Schraidt, James J. Williams, Alex J. McIntyre, Martin I. Townsend, Samuel Schwarz, William H. Christie, John M. Buckingham, Frederick Rauchfuss, George M. Hatch, John C. Mayer, Minot F. Winch, Josiah Rich, Solomon T. Streeter, George G. Havens, W. E. Waters, Nathan Ellis, Jr., Leonard W. Johnson.

Secretaries—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Solon B. Smith, Albert E. Valentine, J. Rhinelander Dillon, William V. Putney, Edward Mitchell, Ferdinand Wilmerding, Thomas B. Tweddle, Frederick E. Farmer, G. S. Woeff, J. E. Martin, J. W. Weston, H. K. Moore, K. M. Tuttle, O. Wheeler, Wm. E. Strong, C. Van Deventer, T. E. Mapplesden.

Just before the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Cornell, opened the meeting by introducing as President Hon. Luther R. Marsh, Hon. Frederick Douglass stepped upon the stage, and his appearance was the signal for a perfect ovation. Many people in the audience rose and applauded again and again.

LUTHER R. MARSH'S SPEECH.

At 8 o'clock precisely, Mr. Cornell introduced Hon. L. R. Marsh as Chairman.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh, upon coming forward, alluded to the large concourse of people present and turned to the work before the people. He said this was a time when the vote of the people was more important than a battle on the field—when the foes of the Union had stolen an apostate leader, and disguising themselves as Liberal Republicans, hoped to baffle the right. If, by these unnatural nuptials between Greeley and the Tammanyites—for the bridal ring had been put on the finger of Horace, at Binghamton—the Democrats should get in power again, it would mark a dark day in our country's calendar. It would erase many a year of progress, and push back the national car into night again. It would breathe life again into the nostrils of secession. The Southern States meant, if he (Greeley) is elected, to try it again, and the Democratic candidate for President—who would be Commander-in-Chief of the American Army and Navy—announces beforehand that, if he is elected, not a straw shall be laid in their way. A restoration of a Democratic dynasty would inaugurate the policy of pensioning rebel soldiers, as a reward for their attempt to overthrow the Government and divide the country, and give them $400,000,000 as a compensation for permitting what they could not help. It would withdraw all restraint from those Kuklux organizations in the old slave country, and the reign of terror will be again established. Not until the freedman was safe in his shanty and his school; until the Kuklux were eradicated; until the great measures of the war were so incorporated and engrafted in the action, in the legislation and in the constitution of the country that elections cannot peril nor earthquakes shake them, would it be safe to hand over the helm of State into the hands of the Democratic Party, even though there were a slight infusion of renegade Republicans. It was to aid the Democratic Party that Greeley tried to produce diversion by starting a third party—the Liberal Republicans. He was willing that his lifetime adversaries should succeed, if they would only elect him President. But this third-party movement had carried off but few men whom they much grieved to lose. As for Mr. Greeley himself, he was always an uncertain aid—liable to catch on some projecting crotchet—like the elephants in the ancient armies, on the first approach of danger, turning tail on their enemies and trampling down their friends. As for the Senator from Illinois, (Trum

bull,) his vision never extended beyond the horizon of his own personality. As for the tribe of Tammany Republicans who had made disturbance, the party was better since it has been so thoroughly vermifuged.

Gen. Grant had disbanded the army and inaugurated the reign of peace. He has paid $350,000,000 of the public debt, which the Democrats, by fomenting the rebellion, caused us to incur. He had diminished taxation; he had maintained our covenant with the new-made freeman of the South, for which he was bitterly abused by Greeley and the Democrats. He had saved us from a collision with any foreign Power. He had settled our gravest difficulty by a High Court of International Arbitration—a new era in the world—and thus proving that while he is first in war, he is also first in peace. It was said that Gen. Grant was not an *orator*. If speech was to be measured by the yard, and estimated by its quantity and not its quality, the speaker granted that many of our adversaries—Greeley himself—far excel him. But if good oratory meant the right word at the right time—that which convinces; if it meant thought compressed under hydraulic pressure; if it meant the real consumed pemican of speech; if it meant crystallized sentences, that were to live in the memories of men and on the historic page forever, then Grant was the greatest orator alive. In closing, Mr. Marsh said: Now, shall we elect him who fought so nobly to maintain our cause, and who has steadily and wisely administered the Government—Washington twice, Lincoln twice, Grant twice—or shall we take that single step which Burke says exists between the sublime and the ridiculous, and bestow that honor on him who will be subservient to the old slave-holders; blind, infirm, vacillating, and who was ready to surrender to the rebellion; him whose vanity overrides his judgment; who would sleep while receiving foreign Embassies, and wink when Democrats presented their petitions; whose peculiar friends would rest for four years in the Treasury of the nation, as they have in this City, and, on leaving, leave not a nest-egg behind;—at whom boys would laugh, and the judicious grieve, as with upblushed trowser-legs he waddles from the White House to the Capitol; in a word, the Chappaqua woodpecker? Under which President, Americans? Let November answer.

HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT'S SPEECH.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont was the first speaker. He said:

I have not come to defend Gen. Grant. I point you to the record he has made, which is eternal; in the blaze of whose increasing splendor foul slanders will unravel as a scroll, and base revilers perish as stubble.

Nor have I come to defame Horace Greeley. The good which he has done will live after him; the evil—let it be interred with his old clothes and his vain and foolish aspirations for the Presidency.

I have come to talk with you on public affairs, that we may reason together, and see what is, on the whole, best in this epoch of our history.

A great nation about to commit its destinies for years to the guidance of one man, will pause and consider well before it casts its vote.

When the die is done, regrets, no matter deep or sincere, will not avail. Let us look fairly at this question of the candidates, and see which, under all the circumstances, ought to receive your suffrage.

A few months ago Horace Greeley published to the world his views of the Democratic Party in these words: "The Democratic party can hardly able to reconcile the defeats of Lee, Johnston, Bragg, Hood and Price, and the consequent downfall of its beloved Confederacy, with its traditional faith in Divine Providence. It would hail the election of a Democratic President in 1872 as a virtual reversal of the Appomattox surrender. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax, until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying the interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved for our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."

Mr. Greeley has uttered many brave words in the cause of truth, but none more true than these.

A Northern doughface, sloping over with the lukewarm milk of human kindness, may believe that the late rebels are sorry, repentant, and honestly purpose to live in peace with their foes; he may hardly able to reconcile the defeats of Lee, Johnston, Bragg, Hood and Price, and the consequent downfall of its beloved Confederacy, with its traditional faith in Divine Providence. It would hail the election of a Democratic President in 1872 as a virtual reversal of the Appomattox surrender. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax, until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying the interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved for our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."

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A Northern doughface, sloping over with the lukewarm milk of human kindness, may believe that the late rebels are sorry, repentant, and honestly purpose to live in peace with their foes; he may believe that they would today dig a deeper chasm and fill it full with blood if they did not fear that brave patriots from the North, seizing their old guns, would mow over it.

Fellow-citizens, let me read a page of our past history. As early as 1818 the South proposed to allow the Territory of Missouri to become a State. The North opposed this proposition unless slavery were excluded. Maine was not then admitted to the Union, and the advocates of slavery were determined that Maine should not be admitted without slavery unless Missouri was at the same time admitted with it. In 1820 a compromise was effected, by which the bill which allowed Missouri to come in with slavery provided that human bondage should forever thereafter be excluded from all territory north of the parallel 36° 30', which was the southern boundary of Missouri. This solemn compact, which the trusting North believed to be "forever," as it expressly declared, was trampled down in 1854, at the behest of the South, and then, for the first time, the North awoke to the fact that slave-holders kept no faith, but, corrupting one Northern man after another, by seductive promises of the Presidency, they grew emboldened and threw off disguises, violated every pledge, and trampling down justice and humanity, with shameless perfidy, repealed the sacred compact, and set up the hellish fiend of slavery, to be a worshiped God throughout this land of freedom!

But that was not enough. The worshipers of this demon saw that martyr-fires were burning in the North, and that from their ashes dangerous converts to freedom were springing fast, and the devotees of the "peculiar institution" plotted the overthrow of our Government to preserve this great abomination. Democratic Conventions, the Peace Congress, Union-saving speeches of timid politicians, the prostration of Northern divines, cries of treason from Holy Writ, and trying with heaven's livery to conceal their devil-worship, were all of no avail. The Union must be rent—the old flag insulted, and war, with its unnumbered woes, must come. You know the rest. Weeks, months and years passed on in war. Save to the eye of faith and to the heart trusting in God, it was a hopeless business, seemed doubtful. Mr. Greeley wanted to let the rebels go; and now, in turn, the rebels want to make Mr. Greeley President of the United States.

In those dark days, when our generals, one after another, failed, there was *one who did not fail*. He took the sword of Lee, and the pursued rebellion writhed over and seemed to lie. There is some life yet in its gory remains, and it will show lively signs if Mr. Greeley is elected. And hence, you see why the late Governor of Virginia in his speech the other day exclaimed, "Give me Jew or Gentile, dog or devil, I care not which, so we beat Grant."

Yes, anything to beat Gen. Grant; traduce him, vilify him, put him out of the way. They know full well that while Gen. Grant is at the head, the amendments to the Constitution and the Reconstruction laws will be respected. With keenest instinct, they perceive that Grant, with his dogged obstinacy, his iron will and his immovable courage, is the deadliest foe to any violation of the nation's rights as settled by the war. Are these rights in any danger by the election of the secession candidate?

Let us see. The foremost of the Greeley men, the late Democratic candidate for Vice-President, the present Senator from Missouri, the fearless, outspoken Frank Blair, who scorns to conceal his real sentiments, declares that he stands by his Broadhead letter, which says:

"We must have a President who will execute the will of the people in *trampling vote dust* the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts."

And the *Caucasian*, a journal of Blair's own State, gives its platform thus:

"State sovereignty, *white supremacy*, and REPUDIATION! This is liberty!

Our platform: *The Constitution of* 1860, and the rights of the States!

DOWN WITH THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT!

Direct taxation and the rightful representation of all the States, or ANOTHER REBELLION!"

On the 26th of May last, Jefferson Davis, addressing the people of Georgia, at Augusta, said: "It is not a tribute to me individually, but *because you feel that I am one of yourselves that you come to do me honor. You know me only as the representative of your cause. That cause is dear to me—more precious even than life*, [applause] *and I glory in its remembrance.* My simplest words may work you harm. If I say, 'Good night, my friends, go to your homes,' and a Congressional investigating committee happened to be within hearing, its members would swear that I directed you to go off and join the *Ku-klux*. [Laughter and applause.] *Filled with that jealousy which springs from the knowledge of their inferiority, and of the justice of your pretensions*, and conscious of broken covenants and a violated constitution, they mistrust every movement, and tremble with fear when they think that right may again prevail." Two days later he addressed the people of Atlanta as follows:

"I am not of those who accept the situation." "I accept nothing."

These cant phrases that we hear so much of about "accepting the situation," and about our rights having been submitted to the "arbitrament of the sword," are but the excuses of cowards. And, then, my friends, about the much talked of subject of "accepting the situation." You are not called upon to acknowledge that you have done wrong unless you feel it. I don't believe I did any wrong, and, therefore, I don't acknowledge it. "Wait patiently until the tide turns—as sooner or later turn it will—and the day is not far distant when the sun will shine upon you a free, independent and sovereign State." With utterances like this the Southern journals literally abound.

But we have fresher expressions upon this subject. I read from the *World's* reports of Mr. Greeley's speech made at Pittsburg last Thursday. He says:

"I was one of the o e who said, 'No, there is no such alternative; I deny that the Southern people, the great majority of them, are against the Union. I demand that there shall be a fair, open, free discussion before all Southern people, of an honest, unfortified, unconstrained vote, and if they approve, if the people of the South say they want disunion I will consent to it. [Cheers.] I know they will not." I knew that the Southern people, that the great majority, must have voted as they actually did that Winter, not for secession but for clinging to the Union. [Cheers.] And now today if the nation was to be imperilled, and there were just two modes of saving it—to trust to the chances of civil war, or to the chances of a free vote of the Southern people—I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former."

A few days before this speech was made there was a convention of the soldiers and sailors of the war at Pittsburg. In the *Evening Post* and NEW-YORK TIMES of the 16th inst. you will find the following:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The rebellious spirit which animated the people of this city during the late war, and which was exhibited in positive acts of violence whenever they could be indulged in with impunity, was shown this evening to be as strong as ever. The Washington veterans, in passing through the city on the way to Pittsburg to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, were attacked, at 7 o'clock, by ruffians concealed behind railway cars at the Calvert-street Depot.

The scenes of 1861 were repeated in their main features, and one soldier was seriously injured, having been struck by a brick, which smashed his face in a shocking manner.

The Massachusetts Sixth met with the same reception in 1861.

Mr. Greeley says "let us shake hands over the bloody bodies;" "it is all wrong for the *North* to punish these fellows;" &c.

In the same speech Mr. Greeley gives his views about the soldiers and sailors who convened at Pittsburg thus:

"The party that meets here and shouts for Gant and Wilson: No other party requires that any human being should stand proscribed on account of a rebellion that ceased seven and a half years ago. No party, no man of any party but this, *the very party that held a great military parade* this week in order to further separate and divide the hearts of the American people from each other. [Cheers.] They hold essential to their triumph that hatred should continue; that distress, suspicion, and alienation should continue. Do what you will, do what you may, they are determined not to be satisfied."

How unreasonable these Northern soldiers are, not "*to be satisfied*" with being murdered on their way to save the capital from traitors, and with having their "faces smashed in" on their way to meet their brave comrades who had survived the war.

Mr. Greeley says these men are all of the "Grant and Wilson Party;" so they are; and if he will take an elevation where he can look over into the 5th of November next, he will see an interminable throng: some with armless sleeves, some with artificial legs, some pale from the sufferings of the war leaning on their old fathers for support, some with the port of health and military men, some with the sailor's swing, all moving on, with no arms in their hands, but little paper ballots in their stead. That, Mr. Greeley, is what you called at Pittsburg "the military parade, the Grant and Wilson Party." Including their kindred and their grateful countrymen, a formidable array! You are right, they are for Grant and Wilson; *shame* sits forever upon the *soldier* who votes for Horace Greeley!

Why did the Democratic Party nominate Mr. Greeley? On what bargain was it done? Just before this unnatural alliance was made public, the *World*, the ablest journal in the Democratic ranks, said: "Mr. Greeley's sole hope of an election depends upon his receiving the unanimous support of the Democratic Party. * * * If he is nominated by the Democratic Convention and elected by Democratic votes, he cannot ignore the Democratic Party in organizing his Administration. * * * If Democrats are to vote for Mr. Greeley, it must be *under such circumstances* that he will be *compelled* to acknowledge his obligations to the party, and will *make him dependent* on it for the success of his Administration." The *circumstances* were all arranged to mutual satisfaction, and Horace Greeley received the unanimous nomination of that party which he had just denounced as utterly disloyal and rebel at the core. We know where we stand. We have two great parties in the field. The old Bourbon Democratic Party, with its ancient oligotries, its secession sympathies, its rebel supporters; "with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps." On the other hand, we have the Republican Party; with no hate or chagrin or wrath, but with a record of more than ten years of patriotic devotion and glorious deeds of imperishable renown.

Past experience proves that the Southern politicians never mistook their man; they never accepted a Northern President unless sure of his Southern principles, and they have not changed; they do not even pretend to have changed; they boldly say that the advocate of secession and the butler of Jeff. Davis is reliable, and that to us will surely be given the public Treasury and steal?

Gen. Dix has held some place of trust from the time he was eighteen years old. He has discharged the duties of all these offices with ability, fidelity, untarnished and unsuspected virtue.

Your City, your County and your State have long been plundered. Even your Reform Legislature could not alone protect us, and the people call Gen. Dix to the rescue. And here the tried old faithful veteran comes. The people know that they can trust *him*, and the great swelling wave will lift this honest man to the highest office in the State—the last, just, crowning reward of an honest life.

But there was another "Pro-slavery Democrat" in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, who, when he found that slave-holders were enemies of the Union, drew his like a man in his lair, and with energy unparalleled, with indignation unmatched, and with a directness and devotion which could not be surpassed, took the side of liberty, and by night and by day, gave his great mind and his very life, in its noblest prime, to save his country; and when the lightning wires told that Edwin M. Stanton had been called to his great reward, did Charles Sumner reproachfully say: "He was a Pro-slavery Democrat, and in the election of Buchanan fortified by his vote all the pretensions of slavery?"

Mr. Sumner also delivered an elaborate oration in the Senate of the United States, with intent to decrease the President in the eyes of the civilized world; carefully revised and printed before it was pronounced; part of the material used was a dead man's words, claimed to have been whispered in the confidence chamber of the dying Secretary. I forbear considering at length the impropriety of ever repeating such conversations for any purpose, and especially for the purpose of defaming the Chief Magistrate of your country with whom you have disagreed. But I cannot waive considering the probable truth of the statement which Mr. Sumner makes.

He says that Mr. Stanton, just before he died, told him this:

"'I know Gen. Grant better than any other person in the country can know him. It was my duty to study him, and I did so night and day—when I saw him and when I did not see him—and now I tell you what I know: he cannot govern this country.' The intensity of his manner and the positiveness of his judgment surprised me; for though I was aware that the late Secretary of War did not place the President very high in general capacity, I was not prepared for a judgment so strongly couched. At last after some delay, occupied in meditating his remarkable words, I observed, 'What you say is very broad.' 'It is as true as it is broad,' he replied promptly. 'I added, 'You are hardly; you tell this late; why did you not say it before his nomination?' He answered that he was not consulted about the nomination, and had no opportunity of expressing his opinion upon it, besides being much occupied at the time by his duties as Secretary of War and his contest with the President. I followed by saying, 'But you took part in the Presidential election, and made a succession of speeches for him in Indiana and Pennsylvania.' To which he said he, 'but I never introduced the name of Gen. Grant. I spoke for the Republican Party and the Republican cause.' This was the last time I saw Mr. Stanton. A few days later I followed him to the grave where he now rests."

I have before me the speeches to which Mr. Sumner alludes, and I find the name of Gen. Grant mentioned twenty-one times in a single speech, and in each of them that name is spoken with the greatest respect. In his speech at Philadelphia occurs the following:

"In Grant we behold the leader of our armies in the path of victory. In Grant we behold the great General, who, under Divine Providence, led our armies, supported as they were by some of those who before were his leaders."

"The mistakes mentioned are, Seymour says, 'the mistakes of the Republican Party.' What, then, has Gen. Grant got to do with them? [Cheers for Grant.] While Grant may have made mistakes, if you please, without number—day by day made mistakes—Grant was before the enemy's face fighting him; he was taking no surrender, except that it was 'Unconditional!' No terms but 'Unconditional surrender' of the enemy of his country."

I might detain you long with extracts of similar tone; but these suffice to show how inaccurate was Mr. Sumner where absolute verity was so easy to be obtained. The other part of the statement depends upon Mr. Sumner's memory of words from lips which will speak no more; that kind of evidence, in Courts of justice, is received with exceeding caution, and, if inconsistent with established facts, it is not believed at all.

It is known to some of you that for many years I was very intimate with my great Secretary, and with some of the friends who bore him to his grave. I saw him often during his last illness, and have a large number of letters from him, several of which relate to Gen. Grant, and one to Gen. Dix; their testimony will be more convincing than uncertain words repeated long after their alleged utterance, and by one whose mind and imagination had grown morbid and diseased by brooding over grievances of a personal kind.

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But that order was a historic fact of much significance in that very dark hour. I admired it at the time it was made; would be proud of it if it belonged to me; and desire to see its merit acknowledged and awarded to him who alone is entitled to it—Gen. Dix. Now it would seem to me that I cannot conceive, and would be glad if you would ask Mr. Bonner, upon whose authority the statement was made, in order that the erroneous impression may be corrected to its fullest extent. Yours truly,

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Soon after the November election, he wrote as follows:

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MY DEAR SIR: Your letter reached me here on my return home from Baltimore, where I had been making a visit for rest and recreation. For your kind appreciation of my political exertions, made under much debility and suffering, please accept my thanks. * * * During my absence, Gen. Grant returned home; but, contrary to my house, I have not seen him. Divine Providence seems to have furnished us with a fit President as well as a great General."

On the 1st of December, 1868, he wrote again, expressing the like confidence.

It will be remembered that the date of this correspondence, as fixed by Mr. Sumner, was after the President had called in person upon Mr. Stanton, and tendered him the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, which Mr. Stanton accepted, and about which he had often spoken in warm eulogy of Gen. Grant. May we not safely conclude that Mr. Sumner's wearied brain needed rest?

We will consider the fitness of Gen. Grant and Horace Greeley for the great office. I know them both pretty well; I shall try to present them to you fairly. Remember that it is the chief ruler of a great people, after a great civil war, whom you are about to select. The abilities which we seek are those of a great governor; not those of an artist, a poet or man of letters; men of science, writers, orators and literary men, from Cicero to Lamartine, have always failed as rulers of the State. No man of sense believes that Juvenal, Raphael, Shakespeare, Milton, Dewsbury or La Place could ever have governed the nations whose memory they adorned; whereas, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, William of Orange, and more than all, the great Cromwell, were able rulers, each of whom was first a great soldier, and then a statesman of imperishable fame. Come down in history to our own country. Our first great ruler was the immortal Washington, the great Captain of his age.

The next marked ruler was Gen. Jackson, whose military fame preceded his civil reputation. The greatest rulers in every age have been the greatest soldiers of their time. Painters, sculptors, scholars, writers and journalists of other men's deeds, have always failed at the helm of State. They have not that combination of faculties and of will which the position requires. Upon this subject the instincts of mankind have generally guided them aright. Horace Greeley is a man of eminent abilities, but as unsuited to the Presidential office as was the poet Virgil to an Emperor of Rome. It is one of the weaknesses of our people, to imagine for the moment that the man who has achieved great success in any thing, is fitted for the Presidency; and hence we have had successful steam-boat men, express men, railroad men, telegraph men, explorers, path-finders, writers and journalists talked of as candidates for the chief executive office. Rosa Bonheur can paint a horse better than any living artist, but she cant shoe one.

I would not detract from Mr. Greeley's justly-earned reputation—he has immense industry and a powerful pen which he has always used on the side of humanity. He is a true hater of oppression and of privileged class—very placable and of kindly nature. In money matters, honest; in politics, more far-sighted than is generally supposed, and shrewd even to cunning; with large love of approbation, the spring of his great ambition. Add to as a journalist, proficient as a writer, and always in sympathy with liberal principles; he never keeps an even course and often startles his friends by crotchets the more dangerous because sincere. He is liable to influences of whose evil he is not conscious. His best friends would never select him to lead an army, to preside over a turbulent assembly, to control a bank or run a railroad. He has never shown any of the qualities of a great leader, and we have no right to suppose that he can now make an able ruler over a great nation.

A noted letter, which Mr. Greeley has been careful not to publish, written by Gov. Seward when he quarreled with the Governor and Thurlow Weed, will throw light upon the temper, the ambition and real character of this Liberal candidate for the Presidency. We read from it as follows:

"You were Governor, dispensing patronage worth $5,000 to $20,000 per year to your friends and compatriots, and I returned to my garret and my crust. I believe it did not then occur to me that *some one of these abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice*; I now think it should have occurred to you. * * *

In the Harrison campaign of 1840, I was again designated to edit a campaign paper. I published it as well, and ought to have received something by it, in spite of its extremely low price; my extreme poverty was the main reason why I did not. * * *

Now came the great scramble of the swell-mob of coon-minstrels and cider-suckers at Washington—I *not being counted in*. Several regiments of them went on from this City, but no one of the whole crowd—though I say it, who should not—had done so much toward Gen. Harrison's nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing; *but you, Gov. Seward, ought to have asked that I be Postmaster of New-York.*"

But then last spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a candidate for Governor, and I did not discourage them. * * *

I suspect it is true that I could not have been elected Governor as a Whig. But had he and you been favorable, there would have been a party in the State, and this, which, and worse, have elected me to any post, without injuring myself or endangering your re-election. * * *

I should have hated to serve as Lieutenant-Governor, but I should have gloried in running for the post. I want to have my enemies all upon me at once—I am tired of fighting them piecemeal. And, although I should have been beaten in the canvass, I know that my running would have helped the ticket and HELPED MY PAPER."

Are these the breathings of a lofty patriotism, or do you distinguish the vengeful odor of a bitterly disappointed personal ambition? When Richard, the usurping King, asked his trusted page whom he could call to aid in his most wicked and ambitious schemes against the safety of the State, the page replied: "I know a discontented gentleman, whose humble means match not his naughty mind."

Gen. Grant, for the public, never talks or writes or speaks; he is inarticulate, silent. He does not impress men generally. He seems inert, and in mixed society draws into his shell. To this nation of ceaseless talkers he seems a kind of Sphynx. But he has *done* some things. He is younger than Horace Greeley by more than eleven years; he has done things for this people which Horace Greeley could not do—which no other man could do.

The danger is over now, and almost forgot; but there was a time, a gloomy time, when this nation's life was in peril; when ten thousand Horace Greeleys could not save it, and Gen. Grant did. We tried many other Generals, all well placed in the social scale, supported by all the upper influences in the land; all failed. An obscure man from Galena, poor, of no reputation or family influence, led the Union armies from victory to victory, and *never failed*; and when the sword of Lee was surrendered to his younger victor, the nation offered up heartfelt thanksgivings to God, and Grant was almost worshiped as the savior of our liberties! Are you going to *crucify* him now? Why, what evil hath he done? My brave and honest countrymen, you do not mean to be unjust. Gen. Grant don't seek this office. He never did seek it. He don't want to be driven from it in disgrace by the enemies of the country which his brave comrades died to save. Let us look over the record of the past four years, and see what evil he hath done. You called this soldier, forty-six years old, to take the helm of State in the perplexing troubled days which followed a great civil war. Four millions of ignorant slaves had been freed, a powerful confederation of States in war had been subdued by arms. Wholly unused to affairs and to political tricks, this inexperienced man was placed in the Presidential chair. Did you deem him so far from human that he could make no blunders? and is that his crime that you thought him so perfect that you pardon no mistake? I read his modest words in accepting the re-nomination:

"If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence, with health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may point out mistakes, if you please, without number—day by day made mistakes—Grant was before the enemy's face fighting him; he was taking no surrender, except that it was 'Unconditional!' No terms but 'Unconditional surrender' of the enemy of his country."

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We will consider the fitness of Gen. Grant and Horace Greeley for the great office. I know them both pretty well; I shall try to present them to you fairly. Remember that it is the chief ruler of a great people, after a great civil war, whom you are about to select. The abilities which we seek are those of a great governor; not those of an artist, a poet or man of letters; men of science, writers, orators and literary men, from Cicero to Lamartine, have always failed as rulers of the State. No man of sense believes that Juvenal, Raphael, Shakespeare, Milton, Dewsbury or La Place could ever have governed the nations whose memory they adorned; whereas, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, William of Orange, and more than all, the great Cromwell, were able rulers, each of whom was first a great soldier, and then a statesman of imperishable fame. Come down in history to our own country. Our first great ruler was the immortal Washington, the great Captain of his age.

The next marked ruler was Gen. Jackson, whose military fame preceded his civil reputation. The greatest rulers in every age have been the greatest soldiers of their time. Painters, sculptors, scholars, writers and journalists of other men's deeds, have always failed at the helm of State. They have not that combination of faculties and of will which the position requires. Upon this subject the instincts of mankind have generally guided them aright. Horace Greeley is a man of eminent abilities, but as unsuited to the Presidential office as was the poet Virgil to an Emperor of Rome. It is one of the weaknesses of our people, to imagine for the moment that the man who has achieved great success in any thing, is fitted for the Presidency; and hence we have had successful steam-boat men, express men, railroad men, telegraph men, explorers, path-finders, writers and journalists talked of as candidates for the chief executive office. Rosa Bonheur can paint a horse better than any living artist, but she cant shoe one.

I would not detract from Mr. Greeley's justly-earned reputation—he has immense industry and a powerful pen which he has always used on the side of humanity. He is a true hater of oppression and of privileged class—very placable and of kindly nature. In money matters, honest; in politics, more far-sighted than is generally supposed, and shrewd even to cunning; with large love of approbation, the spring of his great ambition. Add to as a journalist, proficient as a writer, and always in sympathy with liberal principles; he never keeps an even course and often startles his friends by crotchets the more dangerous because sincere. He is liable to influences of whose evil he is not conscious. His best friends would never select him to lead an army, to preside over a turbulent assembly, to control a bank or run a railroad. He has never shown any of the qualities of a great leader, and we have no right to suppose that he can now make an able ruler over a great nation.

A noted letter, which Mr. Greeley has been careful not to publish, written by Gov. Seward when he quarreled with the Governor and Thurlow Weed, will throw light upon the temper, the ambition and real character of this Liberal candidate for the Presidency. We read from it as follows:

"You were Governor, dispensing patronage worth $5,000 to $20,000 per year to your friends and compatriots, and I returned to my garret and my crust. I believe it did not then occur to me that *some one of these abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice*; I now think it should have occurred to you. * * *

In the Harrison campaign of 1840, I was again designated to edit a campaign paper. I published it as well, and ought to have received something by it, in spite of its extremely low price; my extreme poverty was the main reason why I did not. * * *

Now came the great scramble of the swell-mob of coon-minstrels and cider-suckers at Washington—I *not being counted in*. Several regiments of them went on from this City, but no one of the whole crowd—though I say it, who should not—had done so much toward Gen. Harrison's nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing; *but you, Gov. Seward, ought to have asked that I be Postmaster of New-York.*"

But then last spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a candidate for Governor, and I did not discourage them. * * *

I suspect it is true that I could not have been elected Governor as a Whig. But had he and you been favorable, there would have been a party in the State, and this, which, and worse, have elected me to any post, without injuring myself or endangering your re-election. * * *

I should have hated to serve as Lieutenant-Governor, but I should have gloried in running for the post. I want to have my enemies all upon me at once—I am tired of fighting them piecemeal. And, although I should have been beaten in the canvass, I know that my running would have helped the ticket and HELPED MY PAPER."

Are these the breathings of a lofty patriotism, or do you distinguish the vengeful odor of a bitterly disappointed personal ambition? When Richard, the usurping King, asked his trusted page whom he could call to aid in his most wicked and ambitious schemes against the safety of the State, the page replied: "I know a discontented gentleman, whose humble means match not his naughty mind."

Gen. Grant, for the public, never talks or writes or speaks; he is inarticulate, silent. He does not impress men generally. He seems inert, and in mixed society draws into his shell. To this nation of ceaseless talkers he seems a kind of Sphynx. But he has *done* some things. He is younger than Horace Greeley by more than eleven years; he has done things for this people which Horace Greeley could not do—which no other man could do.

The danger is over now, and almost forgot; but there was a time, a gloomy time, when this nation's life was in peril; when ten thousand Horace Greeleys could not save it, and Gen. Grant did. We tried many other Generals, all well placed in the social scale, supported by all the upper influences in the land; all failed. An obscure man from Galena, poor, of no reputation or family influence, led the Union armies from victory to victory, and *never failed*; and when the sword of Lee was surrendered to his younger victor, the nation offered up heartfelt thanksgivings to God, and Grant was almost worshiped as the savior of our liberties! Are you going to *crucify* him now? Why, what evil hath he done? My brave and honest countrymen, you do not mean to be unjust. Gen. Grant don't seek this office. He never did seek it. He don't want to be driven from it in disgrace by the enemies of the country which his brave comrades died to save. Let us look over the record of the past four years, and see what evil he hath done. You called this soldier, forty-six years old, to take the helm of State in the perplexing troubled days which followed a great civil war. Four millions of ignorant slaves had been freed, a powerful confederation of States in war had been subdued by arms. Wholly unused to affairs and to political tricks, this inexperienced man was placed in the Presidential chair. Did you deem him so far from human that he could make no blunders? and is that his crime that you thought him so perfect that you pardon no mistake? I read his modest words in accepting the re-nomination:

"If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence, with health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may point out mistakes, if you please, without number—day by day made mistakes—Grant was before the enemy's face fighting him; he was taking no surrender, except that it was 'Unconditional!' No terms but 'Unconditional surrender' of the enemy of his country."

I might detain you long with extracts of similar tone; but these suffice to show how inaccurate was Mr. Sumner where absolute verity was so easy to be obtained. The other part of the statement depends upon Mr. Sumner's memory of words from lips which will speak no more; that kind of evidence, in Courts of justice, is received with exceeding caution, and, if inconsistent with established facts, it is not believed at all.

It is known to some of you that for many years I was very intimate with my great Secretary, and with some of the friends who bore him to his grave. I saw him often during his last illness, and have a large number of letters from him, several of which relate to Gen. Grant, and one to Gen. Dix; their testimony will be more convincing than uncertain words repeated long after their alleged utterance, and by one whose mind and imagination had grown morbid and diseased by brooding over grievances of a personal kind.

His letter about Gen. Dix, alike honorable to Mr. Stanton and just to Gen. Dix, I will read first:

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont:

MY DEAR SIR: This morning my son called my attention to a paragraph in the New-York *Ledger* of Saturday, April 5, on page 4, according to me his authorship of Gen. Dix's telegram to New-Orleans, and saying that it has high authority that I wrote it. Will you be so good as to call on Mr. Bonner and inform him, from me, that I have not written that paragraph, that its author was Gen. Dix, and request him to correct the *Ledger's* mistake, in order that credit may be given to whom it justly belongs.

The correction might be made in some such way as the following: "We are requested to state, on the authority of Mr. Stanton, that the famous telegram sent by Gen. Dix to a naval officer in New-Orleans in these words—*The flag must not be insulted. If any one shall down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!*—was written by Gen Dix—that the credit of that order belongs to Gen. DIX, and not to Mr. Stanton."

You may perhaps consider the correction of this mistake is a small matter, and not worthy of attention in times like these.

But that order was a historic fact of much significance in that very dark hour. I admired it at the time it was made; would be proud of it if it belonged to me; and desire to see its merit acknowledged and awarded to him who alone is entitled to it—Gen. Dix. Now it would seem to me that I cannot conceive, and would be glad if you would ask Mr. Bonner, upon whose authority the statement was made, in order that the erroneous impression may be corrected to its fullest extent. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Soon after the November election, he wrote as follows:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1868.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter reached me here on my return home from Baltimore, where I had been making a visit for rest and recreation. For your kind appreciation of my political exertions, made under much debility and suffering, please accept my thanks. * * * During my absence, Gen. Grant returned home; but, contrary to my house, I have not seen him. Divine Providence seems to have furnished us with a fit President as well as a great General."

On the 1st of December, 1868, he wrote again, expressing the like confidence.

It will be remembered that the date of this conversation, as fixed by Mr. Sumner, was after the President had called in person upon Mr. Stanton, and tendered him the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, which Mr. Stanton accepted, and about which he had often spoken in warm eulogy of Gen. Grant. May we not safely conclude that Mr. Sumner's wearied brain needed rest?

We will consider the fitness of Gen. Grant and Horace Greeley for the great office. I know them both pretty well; I shall try to present them to you fairly. Remember that it is the chief ruler of a great people, after a great civ

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 69¾	200 Lake Shore........ 88¾
100 do........s3. 69⅞	800 do........s3. 88¾
900 do........ 69⅞	500 do........c. 88¾
800 do........s3. 69½	100 do........b3. 88¾
300 do........ 69½	300 do........s3. 88¾
200 do........ 69¾	500 Erie Railroad..c. 50
200 do........ 69⅞	800 do........ 49¾
400 Pacific Mail........ 68¾	400 do........c. 50
500 do........ 68¾	300 do........c. 49¾
300 do........c. 68¾	300 do........c. 50⅛
100 do........ 68⅞	100 do........ 49⅞
400 do........ 69	100 do........c. 50⅛
300 do........ 69⅛	100 do........c. 50⅛
500 do........ 69¼	100 do........c. 50⅛
300 do........s3. 69⅛	100 do........c. 50⅛
200 do........ 69⅞	200 do........ 51
1000 do........ 69⅞	400 do........c. 50⅛
100 do........c. 69⅞	200 Union Pacific..b3. 38⅞
1300 do........ 69⅞	400 do........ 38⅞
1600 do........ 69⅞	200 do........c. 38⅞
600 do........ 69⅞	400 do........s3. 39
200 do........ 70	800 do........ 39
700 do........ 70⅛	200 do........ 38⅞
800 do........ 70⅛	100 Panama........140⅛
400 do........s3. 70⅛	300 do........141⅛
400 do........c. 70⅛	300 do........141
1800 do........ 70⅛	100 do........141⅛
2400 do........ 70⅛	100 do........141⅛
300 do........ 70⅛	100 do........142
200 do........ 70⅛	100 do........143
500 do........ 70⅞	200 do........143⅛
300 do........ 71	300 do........143⅛
300 do........ 71⅛	200 do........144
400 do........ 71⅛	300 do........143⅛
600 do........ 71⅛	100 do........143
300 do........ 71⅛	600 C., C. & I. C........ 35⅛
200 do........ 71⅛	400 do........b3. 35⅛
900 Rock Island........110⅛	400 do........ 35⅛
500 do........c.110⅛	1000 do........ 35⅛
400 do........110⅛	300 North-western........ 72
400 Ohio & Miss........ 43	300 do........b3. 72
400 do........ 43⅛	1000 do........ 71⅞
100 do........c. 43	300 do........ 72
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3. 93⅛	100 do........c. 72
200 do........c. 93⅛	200 do........ 72⅛
100 do........s3. 93⅛	300 do........ 72⅛
800 do........ 93⅛	300 do........ 72⅛
300 do........ 93⅛	200 do........b3. 72⅛
300 do........s3. 93⅛	900 do........b3. 72⅛
200 do........ 93⅛	400 do........b3. 72⅛
500 do........ 93⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C....115¾	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65,n.113¾	1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.108⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.113¾	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 72¾	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.c. 71⅞
8,000 do..bet. call. 73	100 do........s3. 71⅞
500 Conn. 6s........100	100 do........ 72
5,000 Tenn. 6s, o.b. c. 72⅛	700 do........ 72⅛
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s,'87. 92½	200 do........ 72⅛
10,000 Erie 3d M........ 94	300 do........ 72⅜
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds..100⅛	300 do........c. 72⅜
1,000 Cen. P. R. 1st... 88¾	300 do........ 72⅜
14,000 do........ 88⅞	400 do........ 72⅜
4,000 Un.P. 10s,In.b3. 79½	1500 do........ 72⅜
3,000 U. Pac. 7s. L. G. 80¼	1800 do........ 72⅜
8,000 Alt.& T. H.Inc. 83	100 do........c. 72⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 94	1200 do........ 72⅜
1,000 Gt.West. 1st.'88. 93	1600 do........ 72⅜
2,000 L. Shore Con.R.100	700 do........ 72⅜
1,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st. 93½	1100 do........c. 72⅜
5,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 92	200 do........b3. 72⅜
2,000 do........ 91½	1100 do........ 72¾
6,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 88	200 do........ 72⅜
1,000 Bost., H. & E.G 55	200 do........ 72⅜
800 West. U. Tel..b.c. 69⅜	300 do........c. 72⅜
3100 do........ 69⅜	200 do........ 72⅜
500 do........ 69⅜	100 do........ 72⅜
100 do........b3. 69⅜	900 do........ 72⅜
600 do........ 69⅜	700 do........ 72⅜
500 do........b3. 69⅜	100 do........ 72⅜
900 do........ 69⅜	100 N.Y.Cen. & H..s3. 93⅜
300 do........ 69⅜	100 do........ 93⅜
300 do........c. 69⅜	200 do..bet. call. 93⅜
200 do........ 69⅜	100 do........c. 93⅜
900 do........ 69⅜	300 do........ 93⅜
100 do........ 69⅜	700 do........ 93⅜
15 German-Am. Bk...103	200 do........b3. 93⅜
200 Consolidation Coal 42	500 do........ 93⅜
500 Quicksilver Pref.. 54¾	600 do........s3. 93¾
100 do........ 54¾	500 Erie R. R...b. c.c. 51
100 do.bet. call.c. 54¾	100 do.....u. r. c. 51⅛
100 do........ 54¾	100 do.....u. r. c. 51
100 Am. M. U. Ex.b3. 70	200 do........c. 51⅛
30 do........ 69⅜	400 do........ 50⅜
75 United States Ex. 80	300 do........c. 51⅛
200 Wells-Fargo E.b. c 80	300 do........c. 51⅛
100 Clev. & P. R. G... 88⅜	300 do........c. 52
250 do........ 88⅜	300 do........ 51
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 88⅜	100 Bost., H. & E. R.. 7
200 Pacific M. S. S.Co. 71⅜	200 do.bet.call.c. 6⅞
800 do........ 71⅜	5 L. S. & M. S. R.... 88⅜
500 do........c. 71⅜	200 do..bet. call. 88⅜
900 do........ 71⅜	200 do........ 88⅜
100 do........c. 71⅜	800 do........b3. 88⅜
1200 do........ 71⅜	400 do........c. 88⅜
100 do........ 72	500 do........ 88⅜
100 do........ 71⅜	500 do........ 88⅜
100 do..bet. call. 71⅜	500 do........s3. 88⅜
200 do........ 71⅜	100 do........ 88⅜
400 do........ 71⅜	200 do........ 88⅜
400 do........ 71⅜	100 Panama R....b. c.142⅜
600 do........ 72	400 do........142⅜
300 do........ 72⅜	300 do........141
800 do........ 72	620 Del., L. & W. R.... 98
800 do........ 71⅜	700 do..bet. call. 97⅜
500 do........ 71⅜	100 do........ 97⅜
200 do........ 71⅜	100 do........ 97
300 do........ 72	100 do........ 96⅜
500 do........ 72⅜	200 Chic.& N W. R.b3. 72⅜
1000 do........ 72⅜	300 do..bet. call. 72⅜
400 do........ 72⅜	200 do........ 72⅜
300 do........ 72⅜	600 do........ 72⅜
200 do........ 72⅜	100 do........s3. 72⅜
500 do........ 72⅜	1800 do........ 72⅜
400 do........ 72⅜	700 do........b3. 72⅜
500 do........ 72⅜	100 do........ 72⅜
400 do........ 72⅜	800 do........b3. 72⅜
1400 do........ 72⅜	300 do........ 72⅜
200 do........c. 72⅜	600 do........b3. 72⅜
200 do........ 72⅜	500 do........s3. 72⅜
300 do........ 72⅜	400 do........ 72⅜
1000 do........ 73	400 Un. Pacific R.b.c. 38⅜
1000 do........ 72⅜	500 do........ 38⅜
100 do........ 72⅜	100 do........b3. 38⅜
1000 do........ 72⅜	100 N. J. Cen. R.b. c.101
800 do........ 72⅜	200 do........100⅜
200 do........ 72⅜	100 do........100
200 do........ 72⅜	400 do........100⅜
300 do........ 72⅜	100 Chic.& R. I..b. c.110⅜
800 do........ 72⅜	200 do........110⅜
200 do........ 72⅜	200 do........110⅜
200 do........c. 72⅜	100 do........b3.110⅜
300 do........ 72⅜	100 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 55
100 do........ 72⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. P.s3. 75
100 do........ 72⅜	100 do...b. c.s30. 75
200 do........c. 72⅜	100 do........b30. 75⅜
200 do........ 72⅜	100 Rome & W...b. c. 94
500 do........ 72⅜	11 Morris & Essex.. 92
200 do........ 72⅜	100 New-Jersey S. R. 19
400 do........ 72⅜	200 do..bet. call. 20
400 do........c. 72⅜	700 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 43⅜
400 do........ 72⅜	400 do........b3. 43⅜
700 do........ 72	1200 Col., C. & I.C. b.c. 35⅜
100 do........b3. 72	200 do........ 35⅜

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

400 Western Union.s3. 68⅞	3800 Lake Shore........ 87⅞
700 do........ 68⅞	1200 do........ 87⅞
600 do........ 68⅞	900 do........b3. 88
800 do........ 68⅞	300 do........ 87⅞
300 do........ 68⅞	600 do........ 87⅞
300 do........ 68⅞	1000 do........ 87⅞
400 do........ 68⅞	100 do........s3. 87⅞
100 do........ 68⅞	300 Boston, H. & Erie. 6⅞
1000 do........ 68⅞	300 Panama........141
100 do........s5. 68⅞	400 do........140⅛
200 do........ 68⅞	100 do........140
200 do........ 68⅞	100 do........140⅛
500 do........ 68⅞	100 do........140⅛
300 Union Pacific........ 38⅜	500 do........141
200 do........ 38⅜	200 do........141⅛
500 do........b3. 38⅜	100 do........142
500 do........ 38⅜	100 do........142⅛
400 do........ 38⅜	100 do........143⅛
2000 Pacific Mail........ 71⅛	300 do........b3.143⅛
100 do........ 71⅛	100 do........143⅛
3000 do........ 71	100 do........143
1500 do........ 71⅛	100 do........b10.143
100 do........ 71⅛	1100 Rock Island...s3.110
600 do.....b3. 71⅛	100 do........110⅛
200 do........ 71⅛	200 do........110⅛
9000 do........ 71⅛	500 Pittsburg........ 88⅛
240 do........ 71⅛	500 North-western........ 71⅛
100 do........ 71⅛	3300 do........ 71⅛
500 do........ 71⅛	500 do........s3. 71⅛
3000 do........ 72	1800 do........ 71⅛
200 do........ 71⅛	1300 do........ 71⅛
200 do.....b4. 71⅛	400 do........ 71⅛
100 do........ 71⅛	1500 do........ 71⅛
500 do........ 71⅛	100 do........b3. 71⅛
200 do........ 71⅛	700 do........ 71⅛
1000 do........ 71⅛	1000 do........ 71⅛
200 do........s3. 71⅛	200 do........b3. 71⅛
100 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 71⅛
500 do........ 71⅛	500 do........ 71⅛
100 do.....b3. 72	100 North-western Pr. 87⅛
300 do.....s3. 71⅛	200 do........ 87
100 do.....s3. 72	100 do........ 87⅛
2000 do........ 72	2000 do........ 86⅛
100 do........ 72½	300 do........ 87
200 do........ 72	100 do........ 86⅛
200 do........ 71⅛	200 do........ 86⅛
400 do........ 72	300 do........ 86⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.s3. 92⅞	700 do........ 86
100 do........ 92⅞	100 do........ 85⅞
300 do........ 92⅞	300 do........ 85⅞
200 do........ 93	600 do........ 86
500 do.....b3. 93⅛	100 do........ 86⅛
100 do........ 93⅛	100 do........ 86
200 do........ 93⅛	400 Ohio & Miss........ 42⅛
200 do.....s3. 93	500 do........ 42⅛
100 Erie Railroad........ 49⅛	500 do........ 42⅛
100 do........ 49⅛	300 do........ 42⅛
100 do........ 49⅛	100 do........ 42⅛
200 do........ 49⅛	400 do........ 42⅛
500 do........ 49⅛	100 do........b3. 42⅛
100 do........ 49⅛	100 C., C. & I. C........ 34⅛
200 do........ 49⅛	200 do........ 34⅛
500 do........ 49⅛	500 do........ 34⅛
100 do........ 49⅛	300 do........ 34⅛
200 do........ 49⅛	100 do........ 34⅛
100 do........ 49⅛	600 do........ 34⅛
100 do........ 50	300 do........ 35
100 do........ 50	300 do........ 35
100 Del., L. & W...s3. 97	200 do........s3. 35
200 do.....b3. 97⅛	300 do........ 35⅛
200 do........ 97	400 do........ 35
100 Morris & Essex.... 91⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.114⅛	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'67.114
10,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R...114⅛	4,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'67.113⅞
15,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.b.c.114⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.113⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200 Western Union... 69⅞	50 Am. M. U. Ex........ 70
100 do........ 69⅞	200 Lake Shore R........ 88⅞
200 do........ 69⅞	200 do........s3. 88⅞
500 do........ 69⅞	100 do........ 88⅞
300 do.....3s. 69⅞	300 do........ 88⅞
400 do........ 69	100 do........ 88⅞
400 do........ 69⅞	400 do........ 88⅞
300 do........ 69⅞	100 do........ 88⅞
900 Pacific Mail........ 72⅛	700 do........b3. 88⅞
100 do........ 72⅛	200 Bost., H. & Erie.. 7
100 do.....s3. 72⅛	100 do........c. 7
1500 do........ 72⅛	100 North-western........ 72⅛
1100 do........ 72⅛	200 do........s3. 72⅛
100 do........ 72⅛	200 do........ 72⅛
500 do........ 72⅛	400 do........ 72⅛
500 do........ 72⅛	2800 do........ 72⅛
700 do........ 72	100 do........s3. 72
500 do.....s10. 72	700 do........ 72
600 do........ 72⅛	100 do........s3. 72
200 do........ 72	300 do........ 72
200 do........ 71⅞	100 do........ 72⅛
500 do........ 71⅞	300 Union Pac.....b3. 38⅞
900 do........ 71⅞	500 do........ 38⅞
200 do.....b3. 71⅞	100 do........ 38⅞
100 do........ 71⅞	300 do........ 38⅞
2 Del., L. & W. R........ 98⅛	100 Rock Island.....c.110⅛
200 do........ 98⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.....c. 43
300 N. Y. C.& H. R.b3 93⅞	200 do........ 43
50 do........ 94	100 do........ 42⅞
100 do........ 93⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...s3. 35⅞
400 do........ 93⅞	100 do........ 35⅞
700 do........ 93⅞	20 do........ 35⅞
100 do.....s3. 93⅞	100 Panama.....141
100 Erie Railroad........ 50⅛	600 do........141⅛
300 do........ 50⅜	100 do........141⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 72¾	17 N. Y. C. & Hud... 94
5,000 Va. 6s. Cons....... 50¾	50 do........ 93¾
5,000 Un.Pac.7s, L. G. 80¾	100 do........ 93¾
30 West. U. Tel....... 69⅞	200 do....b. c.s3. 93¾
300 do..bet. call. 69¾	100 do........ 93¾
200 do........b3. 69¾	600 do........ 93¾
700 do........ 69¾	100 do........b3. 93¾
500 do........ 69	200 do........ 93¾
1600 do........ 68⅞	100 do........s3 93
1500 do........ 68⅞	500 do........ 93
3200 do........ 68⅞	100 do........ 92⅞
20 Adams Express... 93	200 Erie........b. c.c. 51
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 70	300 do........ 50¾
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 71⅛	100 do........ 50¾
200 do........ 71⅛	100 do........c. 51⅛
800 do........ 72	100 do........ 50⅞
900 do........ 72⅛	600 do........ 50
300 do........ 72⅛	100 do........c. 49⅞
800 do........c. 72⅛	100 do........c. 49⅞
1100 do........ 72⅛	100 do........c. 49⅞
200 do........ 72⅛	100 do........c. 49⅞
500 do........ 72⅛	600 O. & Miss R.b. c. 42⅞
200 do........c. 72⅛	900 do........ 42⅞
100 do........ 72⅛	600 do........ 42⅞
1000 do........ 72⅛	500 Chi. & N. W....b3. 72⅛
400 do........ 72⅛	400 do........ 72⅛
1200 do........ 72	400 do...bet. call. 72
100 do........ 71⅞	600 do........ 71⅞
600 do........ 71⅞	500 do........c. 72
300 do........b3. 71⅞	600 do........ 71⅞
1700 do........ 71⅞	200 do........b3. 71⅞
700 do........ 71⅞	1600 do........ 71⅞
200 do........s3. 71⅞	200 do........s3. 71⅞
1700 do........ 71⅞	700 do........ 71⅞
600 do........ 71⅞	2200 do........ 71⅞
200 do........ 71⅞	800 do........ 71⅞
300 do........ 71⅞	400 do........ 71⅞
200 do........ 71⅞	1200 do........ 71⅞
400 do........ 71⅞	2300 do........ 71⅞
100 do........ 71⅞	2000 do........ 71
300 do........ 71⅞	300 B. H. & Erie.b. c. 7
200 do........b30. 72	300 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 88⅞
1200 do........ 71⅞	600 do........ 88⅞
300 do........ 71⅞	200 do........ 87⅞
500 L.S.& M.So. R.b.c 88⅞	100 do........ 87⅞
1000 do........ 88	5 New-Jersey Cent.101⅞
400 do........ 87⅞	35 do..bet. call.101⅞
1000 do........ 87⅞	250 do........101
700 do........ 87⅞	500 Chic. & R. I...b. c.110⅞
100 Panama........b. c.141⅞	200 do........110⅞
108 Ill. Cen. Railroad.128	1200 do........110
20 Del., L. & W. R.... 98	500 C.,C. & I. C.R.b.c. 35⅞
100 do........ 97⅞	200 do........ 35⅞
100 Un. Pac...b. c.b3. 38⅞	600 do........ 35⅞
1500 do........ 38⅞	700 do........ 35
1300 do........ 38⅞	200 do........ 34⅞

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off this morning to 113¾@113⅝ ₱ cent., but subsequently returned to 113⅞@113⅞ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold was reported easy. The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 to-morrow.

In the foreign Exchanges the business in 60 days' London was at 107⅝@107¾ ₱ cent. for Bankers, and 107@107½ ₱ cent. for Merchants. The Bills making against Cotton from the Southern ports to England and France direct tend to increase the competition between our leading drawers here and Bills drawn or indorsed by the Southern Banks.

The amount of United States 5-20s offered at the Treasury to the Sinking Fund was $3,410,000, of which $1,000,000 was taken at about the current rates in the open market, adding the accumulated Gold Interest. In the open market the changes in the Public Funds generally were unimportant from yesterday's sales.

In the Afternoon, Money was dearer to the Brokers, and borrowers who were late about making up their Bank accounts had to pay full 7 ₱ cent., and, in some instances, a small bonus over night. The sudden change is charged by the Street to the manœuvering of the Bearish clique on the Stock Exchange, who were severely punished this morning on Pacific Mail, as they had been made to suffer for some days before on Erie. But, while it may be true that they helped to make the Money market dearer, it is probable that the extra demand resulted in part from the very large transactions at the Exchange Board. It is not believed that the extra price for Money over 7 ₱ cent. will be of long continuance.

The Erie "corner" was not so costly as yesterday. The differences on the Cash Stock ran 1½@1@½@¼ ₱ cent. The following action of the Stock Exchange, last evening, in regard to closing out contracts "under the rule," is supposed to have influenced the *short* party, who have been evading the rule by sundry tricks of the Board Room, to some private settlements:

"The President of the Exchange ruled, Sept. 23, that when Greenbacks are demanded in payment of Stocks sold, and a certified check upon a Bank in good standing in the Clearing-house is tendered, and the demand for Greenbacks refused, there is no such default as to authorize the closing of the contract under the rule; but the claim for any damage sustained by the party demanding the Greenbacks must be presented before the Arbitration Committee. And on Sept. 24, he ruled: When contracts are closed out under the rule, any member supplying the bid and not delivering the stock forthwith, renders himself liable to prosecution under article 25 of the Constitution. Should the Stock thus sold not be delivered until the next day, the contract shall continue, but the party defaulting shall be liable to pay such damages as may be assessed by the Arbitration Committee. The above rulings were confirmed by the Governing Committee at a meeting held Sept. 24, 1872. The twenty-fifth rule reads: 'Should any member be guilty of obvious fraud, of which the Governing Committee shall be the judge, he shall, upon conviction thereof by a vote of two-thirds of the members of said Committee present, be expelled.'"

The turn upon the Bearish party on the Stock Exchange yesterday was on Panama, in addition to the sharp differences exacted from them on Erie Stock. This morning the *Bulls* in Pacific Mail, including the President and immediate friends of the Company, entered the market as buyers at 68⅞@70, and this gave an impetus to the sales up to 72⅛@73 ₱ cent. The transactions, it will be noticed, were enormous in amount. After the deliveries of the day and a considerable amount of contracts were closed out under the sudden advance, fresh sellers appeared at the Afternoon Boards, and the price went down to 71 ₱ cent. The Western Telegraph Stock also advanced, but not so much as Pacific, and Lake Shore, North-west, &c., were firm up to 2 o'clock. The Pacific Mortgages advanced to 100½ for Centrals, and 88½ for Unions. The activity in Money late in the day caused a general reaction from the extreme sales of the morning, but this activity soon giving place to ease at the very close of Bank hours, led to steadiness in the New-York and Western Road Stocks, and to a renewed demand for Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph.

Closing Quotations—Sept. 25.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s........	117½	117½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114½	115½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	114½	114
American Gold........	113¾	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days....	107½	107⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson...	93½	93
Chicago and Rock Island...	110¾	110⅞
North-west Common........	71½	71
Pacific Mail........	68½	71½
St. Paul Preferred........	74½	75
St. Paul Common........	54½	54½
Ohio and Mississippi........	42½	42½
Western Union Telegraph..	69	68½
Erie........	50¾	50
Union Pacific........	38½	38¾
Lake Shore........	88½	87⅞
C., Chicago and Ind. Cen....	35½	35

At the very close of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock, the general speculation was feverish and irregular.

The sales of Pacific Mail during the day were about 100,000 shares.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1872.

Gold receipts........	$502,382 75
Gold payments........	1,120,532 23
Gold balance........	53,537,075 09
Currency receipts........	531,764 01
Currency payments........	462,116 58
Currency balance........	17,454,124 66
Customs........	449,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C........	1,040,000 00

The following prices were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81........114¾	5-20 coup., n. i. '65........113¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81........115⅛	5-20 reg., '67........113¾
5-20 reg., '62........114¾	5-20 coup., '67........113¾
5-20 coup., '62........114¾	5-20 reg., '68........113¾
5-20 reg., '64........114¾	5-20 coup., '68........113¾
5-20 coup., '64........114¾	10-40 reg........108
5-20 reg., '65........114¾	10-40 coup........108¼
5-20 coup., '65........115¼	5s, coup., '81........111½
5-20 reg., n. i. '65........113¾	6s Currency........112⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds to-day:

Tenn 6s, old........ 72¼	Connecticut 6s........100
Tenn. 6s, new........ 73	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 43
Va. 6s, cons. bonds.... 50¼	Ohio 6s, '75........ 98
Va. 6s, Def. bonds.... 15	Ohio 6s, '81........101
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 86	Ohio 6s, '86........103
N. Car. 6s. old........ 30	Kentucky 6s........ 99
N. Car. F. Act, '66.... 21	Michigan 6s, '83........100
N. Car. 6s, new........ 20	N.Y. Reg. B. Loan...106½
S. Car. 6s........ 40	N. Y. Coup. B Loan.107
S. Car., Jan. & July.. 22	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73.106
Mo. 6s........ 92½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74.107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.iss 89½	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74. 98
Louisiana 6s........ 53	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old........	98½	..
City 6s, new........	101⅛	101½
Camden and Amboy........	123¼	123½
Pennsylvania Central........	57⅝	57¾
Reading........	113	113¼
Lehigh Valley........	58½	..
Catawissa Preferred........	44	44¼
Philadelphia and Erie........	26½	27
Northern Central........	38¾	39
Lehigh Navigation........	38¾	39
Lehigh Gold Loan........	92¾	93

After our paragraph of yesterday was written about the reported failure of the Quarterly Dividend on the New-Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies, which Dividend, if made, should be uniform between the two roads under the close alliance of last March. A separate Dividend of 2½ ₱ cent. for October was advertised by the New-Jersey Central. But it has been enjoined today, or will be, we understand, by the President and Directors of the other road, and a violent disruption or else prolonged and bitter litigation between the two roads, is now imminent, although the agreement of last March declared "a perpetual union of interests between the parties," and the agreement itself declared perpetual. The price of New-Jersey Central recovered on the advertised Dividend to 102½, but subsequently fell back to par, and sales of Delaware and Lackawanna were made at 98@97½@97@96½ ₱ cent. The two properties involve in capital, bonds and lease charges:

Delaware and Lackawanna........	$70,477,000
New-Jersey Central........	25,194,000
Together........	$95,671,000

The Land Grant Department of the Union Pacific Road sold 11,748 Acres in August for $59,915. The total sales to the close of that month are 614,000 Acres for $2,593,000, leaving 11,465 Acres unsold. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company originally amounted to $10,400,000, of which $1,352,000 Bonds have been bought and canceled. And the Department has on hand $1,277,000 Land Notes, not yet due.

The Lake Shore Road gained $80,000 on the traffic of the third week in September over last season, or nearly 30 ₱ cent. The earnings of the year to date are $12,200,000 as against $10,360,000 to date last year.

The coupons of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid by Messrs. Turner Brothers on and after Oct. 1, on presentation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO CAREFUL INVESTORS.

It is seldom that Mortgages upon new Railroads are considered sufficiently safe for the investment of Trust Funds. It is only when a Railroad is earning, net, an excess of its interest obligations, with a certainty of a steady growth, that its Bonds can be said to be *perfectly safe*.

The CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is doing this, and has this certainty. That part of it known as the ILLINOIS DIVISION (from Chicago to Danville, 132 miles,) was finished last year, and its gross earnings have increased from $34,464 07 in December, 1871, to $57,587 95 in August, 1872. But to show that the Bonds are safe *now*, without depending upon increased earning from the Illinois Division, or upon any earnings whatever from the Indiana Division of eighty miles, (although it is believed that the special coal and other traffic of the latter will make it the most profitable part of the road,) let us consider the figures for August:

The gross earnings on Illinois Division were........	$57,587 95
The operating expenses were........	27,175 49
Net earnings, August........	$30,412 46
The net earnings for the twelve months on the 132 miles, at the same rate, would be........	364,949 52
The amount required to pay interest on $2,500,000 Bonds on Illinois Division is, in gold...$175,000	
Add 12 per cent. premium...... 20,000	
Total currency liability........	195,000 00
Surplus........	$169,949 52
Interest on $1,500,000 Indiana Division Bonds for one year, in gold........$105,000	
Add 12 per cent. premium...... 12,600	117,600 00
Surplus, after paying *all* interest on both Divisions........	$52,349 52

In other words, the Illinois Division is already earning, *net*, more than enough to pay interest upon the total issue of Bonds upon both Divisions.

The iron and other materials for the Indiana Division have all been bought and paid for in cash; a part of it is now in operation, and the entire Division is to be finished this season and opened to a profitable business. Taking this traffic at the same rate per mile as the August earnings of the Illinois Division, and making no allowances for the natural increase of business, the total earnings of both Divisions would be:

On Illinois Division (132 miles)......	$691,055 40
On Indiana Division (80 miles)......	418,821 43
Gross Earnings........	$1,109,876 83
Operating expenses (allowing 53½ ₱ cent., the actual rate)........	593,684 10
Net earnings........	$516,192 73

with which to pay $280,000 gold interest, and a dividend on the stock.

The company is not in debt, and owns a large and very valuable real estate in Chicago, beside having an equipment of twenty-three first-class locomotives and about 700 cars.

A first mortgage upon such a road, at the rate of $18,500 ₱ mile, is a safe investment, and we know of no other railroad bond, at the price asked for this, that can demonstrate a similar value as a security for savings banks and others.

We have sold nearly two millions of these bonds to savings banks, trust companies and the most careful investors, and have but $950,000 bonds remaining. The price for the present is 90 and interest from April 1, in currency. THOSE SUBSCRIBING FOR BONDS BEFORE OCTOBER 1, (when the next coupon is due,) will have the benefit of the *gold premium upon that coupon*.

The last week of our sales of ILLINOIS DIVISION BONDS amounted to $500,000. Early orders are therefore suggested, in order to secure any portion of this extremely desirable loan.

We shall be glad to supply any additional information if desired.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York,
General Agents.

☞ THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty Years

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

We recommend to investors as a *Safe and Profitable* security. Present price, 90 and accrued interest. Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, *Coupon or Registered*. This road is the western end or link of the Canada Southern, which together form *the new trunk line from Buffalo to Chicago*, running directly into Chicago on its own line; is *straight and level*, and the *shortest* line now built, or that *can be built*, between Chicago and Buffalo. The great accumulation of freights at Chicago and Toledo, even *now*, beyond the capacity of the present Trunk Line, renders the speedy completion of the road an *absolute necessity*. Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to 8¼ currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks........	39	Tar, bbls........	378
Brandy, Cal., pks...	42	Resin, bbls........	1,210
Bees-wax, pks.......	3	Oil-cake, pks........	540
Cotton, bales........	289	Pork, pks........	35
Copper, bbls........	15	Beef, pks........	28
Dried Fruit, pks....	926	Cut-meats, pks........	294
Eggs, bbls........	1,468	Grease, pks........	80
Flour, bbls........	18,380	Lard, pks........	175
Wheat, bushels.....	122,345	Lard, kegs........	585
Corn, bushels.......	115,250	Butter, pks........	3,041
Oats, bushels........	26,625	Cheese, pks........	4,343
Malt, bushels........	750	Tallow, pks........	125
Barley, bushels.....	11,690	Peanuts, bags........	6
Grass-seed, bags....	258	Starch, boxes........	325
Flax-seed, bags......	16	Tea, half chests.....	1,541
Beans, bbls........	49	Tobacco, hhds........	654
Corn-meal, bbls.....	950	Tobacco, bx. and cs.	1,179
Hops, bales........	181	Whisky, bbls........	608
Hides, No........	12,236	Wool, bales........	267
Hides, bales........	6	Wine, Cal., pks......	419
Leather, sides........	3,758	Oil, bbls........	119
Oil Elaine, bbls.....	24	Lead, pigs........	2,711
Spirits Tur'ne, bbls.	121		

ASHES—Pots have been in fair request at from $8 25@$8 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls quiet and nominal at $11@$11 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling moderately within the range of 34c.@34½c. for Western, and 35½c.@36c. for Southern.

BRICKS—Have been quoted steady on a fair trade. Common Pale at $5; North River, $6 50@$8 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45, ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, with Adamantine, quoted 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18¼c.; Paraffine, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c.

CEMENT—Rosendale continues in request on the basis of $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in fair demand and generally firm. We quote Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$16; House do., $24@$25 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4@$5 75 ₱ ton for cargoes. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, 75,000 tons were quite promptly disposed of at a general and rather sharp advance, including of Lump, 5,000 tons, at $3 65@$3 67½; Steam-boat, 5,000 tons, at $4@$4 27½; Grate, 20,000 tons, at $3 80@$4 30; Egg, 10,000 tons, at $4 02½@$4 10; Stove, 20,000 tons, at $4 27½@$4 35; Chestnut, 15,000 tons, at $3 70@3 72½, ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. The prices realized at the August sale were as follows: For Lump, $3 15@$3 25; Steam-boat, $3 20@$3 22½; Grate, $3 40; Egg, $3 42½@$3 45; Stove, $3 75@$3 80; Chestnut, $3 20@$3 32½, ₱ 2,240 lbs.

COCOA—Continues in slack request, with Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@30c; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 13c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—There has been a good inquiry noted for the better grades of Rio, but the firmness of holders has been against free dealings in the local market. At Baltimore sales were made of 4,500 bags Rio, by the Joshua King, and 508 bags do., by the Agnes, on private terms. The poorer grades have been neglected and nominal. Other growths steady, but without any important movement of stock. Quotations as before.

COTTON—A fair demand prevails for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb, on restricted offerings of desirable lots; sales, 1,807 bales, including 1,261 bales to shippers and 456 bales to spinners. For forward delivery the dealings have been extensive and prices have improved ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb.; sales, 26,600 bales, (8,000 bales last evening and 18,600 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with September contracts closing at 18⅝c.; October at 18¼c.; November at 18 5-16c.; December at 18⅝c.; January at 19c.; February at 19 9-16c.; March at 20c.; April at 20¼c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: September, 18.33c.; October, 18.01c.; November, 18.06c.; December, 18.28c.; January, 18.75c.; February, 19.31c., March, 19.85c.; April, 20 31c. The receipts here today were 289 bales from Norfolk. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 8,449 bales, and thus far this week 43,692 bales, against 32,139 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 137,376 bales, against 68,898 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Good Ordinary....	18	18	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling....	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
Middling........	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling....	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛

FISH—There has been a pretty fair trade call for desirable lots of most descriptions, with prices generally well supported. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 62½@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $13@$16; No. 2 do. at $10 25@$11 50; No. 3 do. at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 30c.@32½c. for Scale, and 15c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have been generally quoted rather weak and drooping. The dealings in full lots have been mostly in shipping extras at $7 50@$7 60 for fair to good, chiefly City Mills. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,100 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 40@$6 65; inferior to very good Extra at $7 30@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60 for lines; very good to fancy at $7 70@$8 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7 25@$7 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl........	$3 50@$5 25
Sour Flour........	5 00@ 7 00
Superfine State and Western........	6 15@ 6 75
Extra State........	7 30@ 8 15
Extra City, shipping brands........	7 30@ 8 15
Extra Genesee........	8 25@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands...	7 25@ 7 75
Extra Western, shipping brands........	7 25@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........	7 80@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands..	7 70@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy........	8 00@11 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy........	7 50@12 00

Southern Flour has been quoted about as before on a slow trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., at $6@$8 35 for very inferior to very good, and $8 35@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4 20@$5 40 ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 ₱ bbl. Corn-meal has been salable and steady at $3 30@$3 75 for Yellow Western; $3@$3 50 (nominally) for White do.; $3 55@$3 76 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 400 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Really desirable lots of Spring Wheat have attracted rather more attention, and, under less urgent offerings, have been quoted a shade firmer, closing rather in favor of sellers. The main call has been for export. The poorer grades have been difficult to place and quite irregular as to price. Of good to prime Winter stock, few samples have been available, and the confident views of owners have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels at $1 63 for strictly prime new No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for milling; $1 54 for straight new No. 2 do.; $1 50@$1 51 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 51 for good; $1 47@$1 50 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 42½@$1 46½ for inferior to choice new No. 3 Spring; $1 25@$1 41 for rejected and soft Spring, car lots; $1 65@$1 75 for Red Western; $1 78@$1 80@1 83 for Amber do., and $1 95@$2 02½ for White do. in small lots, the latter for very choice....There has been an active trade reported in Corn, mostly for shipment, at generally firm prices for desirable grades, both sail and steam, though the later dealings indicated a slight turn in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 215,000 bushels at 65¼c.@65½c., closing at about 65¼c. for prime and choice sailing-vessel grades, afloat; 66c. for High Mixed do.; 63¼c.@65c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, afloat; 63½c.@64c. for do., from store; 66c.@67c. for Yellow Western; 66c.@70c., chiefly at 68c.@69c. for White Western; 57½c.@63½c. for damaged Mixed Western, in lots, ₱ bushel, the inside price for New-Orleans stock. For forward delivery there has been a good demand noted for prime to choice Mixed Western, on the basis of 66½c.@67c. for last half of October, and 67¼c. for all November, but holders have been claiming higher figures, thus checking operations. A boat-load of prime Mixed was reported sold, for last half of October delivery, at 66¼c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been dull at about former quotations....Nothing really new in Barley; bidding as yet very reserved and unsatisfactory....Barley Malt has been in more request at about steady rates, with sales reported of 15,000 bushels at $1 10 for two-rowed State and on private terms, for Canada, the current quotations for the latter having been $1 25@$1 30 for good to prime....New Oats have been less sought after at less firm rates. Old stock dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 41c.@44½c., for ordinary to prime new mixed Western, chiefly at 42c.@43¼c.; 38c.@41½c. for inferior to good Black and Dark Mixed; 45c.@48c. for poor to good new White Western; 46c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western in store.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been slow of sale, with Bags quoted at 14c.@14¼c.; Bagging at 12½c.@13c. Domestic Bagging at 13¾c.@14¼c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been less salable and rather weak at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 65 for local use ₱ 100 lbs.; offerings more liberal. Straw in moderate request at from 65c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales 300 bales Jute Butts on private terms; quoted at 2½c., currency. Market dull.

HIDES.—There has been a less satisfactory call noted for stock, yet prices have been maintained, holders offering desirable lots with reserve.

HOPS—Have been quoted weak within our range, on a slow movement. New-Yorks, growth 1872, 33c.@35c.@37c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 33c.@35c.@37c.; Western, growth 1872, 32c.@35c.@37c.; old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 10c.@15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Trade has been fair in the leading kinds, with prices quoted essentially unaltered.

LEATHER—A moderate business has been transacted in desirable grades of stock, on the basis of previous quotations, with less urgent offerings noted.

MOLASSES—There has been more call for desirable lots of Foreign within the previous range; 380 hhds. and 10 tcs. Porto Rico sold on private terms, and 20 hhds. Barbados at 38c. ₱ gallon. New-Orleans quiet at unchanged figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request, at firmer rates for Strained, which has been offered with reserve; sales, 2,200 bbls. Strained at $4 35@$4 40, closing at $4 40, and 500 bbls. Pale at $5 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at former figures. Of Spirits Turpentine, 250 bbls. sold at 63c. ₱ gallon, the market closing firmly.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has attracted much more attention, on the advanced basis of 11¼c., but holders have been claiming 12c., checking business....Refined quiet at 24¼c. here, with sales of 1,000 bbls., and dull at Philadelphia at 23¼c....Case-oil and Naphtha as before reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, particularly Mess, at rather firmer rates. Full lots have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quiet. Sales have been reported of 880 bbls., in lots, at $14 05@$14 20 for full and job lots of new Western Mess, chiefly at $14 15@$14 20 for job lots; $13 25@$13 50 for old do.; $13 37½@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $11 50 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been fair, but not at satisfactory rates. Western Mess, seller October, quoted at $14 05 bid, ₱ bbl. No sales reliably reported, and quoted weak. City-dressed Hogs have been in slack request at from 6⅜c.@7c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in very moderate demand, with Dry-salted and Pickled Hams ranging from 12½c.@14c.; Shoulders at 5⅜c.@6⅛c., and Bellies at 7½c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Sales equal to 125 pks. Also, 1,300 Pickled Shoulders at 8c.@8½c.; and 2,700 Pickled Hams at 14c....Bacon has been quiet and quoted weak; 550 boxes Long Clear changed hands, in lots, at 8½c.@8⅝c....Western Lard has been rather more sought after, chiefly for delivery during the remainder of September, at about yesterday's closing figures. City product has been in moderate demand at about previous quotations, though the advantage was in favor of purchasers. Sales reported of 1,975 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 8⅞c. for prime old Western Steam; 9⅛c.@9¾c. for choice Western Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8⅞c. for new Western; 8⅝c.@9¾c. for prime to choice City, the latter for 200 tcs. Lockitt's; 8⅞c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery the demand has been limited at essentially unaltered quotations....There has been only a light jobbing inquiry noted for Beef products within the range of from $4@$9 for inferior to prime brands Mess, and $8 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef at $12@$16 for Prime Mess; $16@$20 for ordinary to fair Indian Mess, and $24@$26 for Extra do., special brands, ₱ tierce. New Beef Hams at $29@$30....There has been a moderate movement reported in Butter, chiefly in the finer grades, at about previous figures. We quote: Butter within the range of from 12c.@30c. for very inferior to choice State; 32c.@35c. for fancy lots do.; 9c.@22c. for poor to fine Western; 22c.@23c. for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Some 250 pks. very low grade were purchased for shipment at 10c....The Cheese trade has been comparatively slow and unsatisfactory, the home call for stock having been moderate, and the export inquiry restricted. We quote the range at 9½c.@13¾c. for poor to Extra Factory; 7c.@13c. for common to choice Dairy, and 4c.@7½c. for Skim, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand, including Carolina at $8 25@$9 50 for ordinary to very choice; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 12½, and Patna, $7 50@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. The bulk of the business has been in Carolina.

SALT—Has been salable and firm at previous figures.

SEEDS—Have been generally quiet, with Clover quoted at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 02½@$2 05; Timothy, $3 75@$4 12½ for fair to choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 32½@$2 35, gold, ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2 32½, gold, cash.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair demand, and Goat slow of sale, within our former range.

SOAP—Has been rather more active, including Castile at 10¾c.@11c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Fancy, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have attracted more attention and been quoted stronger, on restricted offerings, with No. 1 Nutmegs quoted at 94c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 17½@$1 20; Cassia, 30c.@30¼c.; White Pepper, 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@17¼c.; Ginger, 11c.@11¼c.; Pimento at 13c.; Cloves, 22¼c., gold ₱ lb.

SUGARS—A good demand prevails for Raw, particularly on refining account, and for suitable grades. prices are quoted strong, with the advantage rather in favor of sellers, who are somewhat reserved in their offerings of really desirable stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,424 hhds. and 1,985 boxes, including 976 hhds. refining Cuba on the basis of 9¼c. for good, and 9⅝c. for prime, which latter was refused for some of the offerings of that grade; 381 hhds. do. do., (late yesterday,) at equal to 9¼c. for good; 52 hhds. Demerara at 10½c.@11¼c.; equal to 15 hhds. San Domingo at 7¾c.@8c., and 1,985 boxes, (late yesterday,) chiefly Centrifugal, at 10c. ₱ lb. Refined in more request at steadier though not quotably altered rates.

TALLOW—Has been fairly active at, however, rather less firm prices. Sales have been reported of 178,000 lbs. at from 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c. for good to prime. Also 27,500 lbs. prime Stearine at 10¼c., part to arrive.

WHISKY—Has been more active, and quoted firmer: sales 625 bbls., in lots, at 92c.@93c., mainly at 92½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair inquiry for Grain, Cotton and Provision room, chiefly for Grain and Cotton at about previous figures; but otherwise the market has been without animation. Grain room has been offered with reserve at the ruling rates....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 7,800 bushels Grain at 10d for Corn and 10½d. for Wheat; 35 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; and, by steam, 78,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ standard bushel; 21,000 bushels Wheat at 11½d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton; 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce; 400 bbls. Apples &c., and 275 pks. Tobacco on private terms. Also, a British ship, 893 tons, with a full cargo of Cotton, from Charleston or Savannah, at 17-32d., with privilege of Continent, at 19-32d. ₱ lb. Several other Cotton vessels were under refusal....For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn at 9½d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, and a German bark, 400 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., (both recharters,) at 8s. 7½d., the latter with 6d. off if direct; a Norwegian bark, 335 tons, with about 2,300 quarters do. at 8s. 7½d.; another, 390 tons, with about 2,600 quarters do. (reported) at the same rate; a British bark, 272 tons, with about 2,060 quarters do., reported without definite particulars; two barks, with Grain, from Baltimore, at 9s. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 219 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. to the United Kingdom, or 7s. 6d. to the Continent; a Swedish bark, 388 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha at 8s. to the United Kingdom and 8s. 6d. to the Continent....For Dublin, a British bark, 513 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 90s....For Belfast, a British brig, 157 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, at 90s....For Antwerp, by sail, 450 bags Bark at $12; 24 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d....For Rotterdam, 1,500 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 8,300 bushels Corn and 9,800 bushels Rye at 8d. ₱ bushel; 650 tcs. Lard at 45s., 1,450 boxes Cheese on private terms, 3,100 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 25s. for cases, and 750 pks. Merchandise at full market rates....For Callao, an American ship, 1,130 tons, reported, with Lumber, from Puget's Sound on private terms....For Cardenas and orders, a British brig, 365 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John's, at $12 50, and if to Havana, at $13....For Shanghai, a British bark, 359 tons, reported with Lumber, from Puget's Sound, on private terms....For Gibraltar, 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1872.

There were some sales effected in horned Cattle on this forenoon. Prices from 7c.@13c. ₱ lb., including Texan native and grade Steers, weights from 5½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt., generally on estimate weight. Milch Cows of fair quality sell from $55@$85 ₱ head, extreme range of prices from $45@$95 ₱ head. Veals were firm at 10c. ₱ lb. for best quality on sale. Grass Calves slow from $6@$8 ₱ head. Sheep sold in small lots from 5½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lambs fair, from 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Trade in Hogs is slightly off; on yesterday afternoon Ohio Hogs, average 180 lbs. ₱ head, sold at $5 60 ₱ cwt. This forenoon live Hogs were worth from 5¼c.@5⅜c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6⅜c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., with light Pigs from 7c.@7¼c.

SALES.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 88 Sheep, weight 8,250 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 44 Sheep, weight 4,520 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,640 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 355 Lambs, weight 24,330 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb; 3 Veals, weight 495 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 86 Sheep, weight 7,210 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 75 Lambs, weight 4,940 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 18 Sheep, weight 1,960 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 22 Sheep, weight 1,530 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 165 Lambs, weight 10,180 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. J. Flood sold 13 Cows from $50@$60@$87 50 ₱ head. P. McCabe sold 4 Cows from $15@$95 ₱ head.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, on yesterday afternoon, Judd & Buckingham sold 46 Sheep, weight 4,060 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 101 Sheep, weight 9,380 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 78 Lambs, weight 4,290 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 80 Lambs, weight 5,390 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 13 Calves at $8 ₱ head; 4 Calves at $6 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 23, 1872: 2,277 head of horned Cattle, 10,505 Sheep and Lambs, 436 Veals, 15,234 Hogs, 69 Horses; all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to Fortieth-street Hog Yards, the Horses to dealers and City railroads.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Fortieth-street Hog Yards: 3,319 Hogs, with 25 cars of Hogs and 4 cars of Sheep due.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for yesterday and today: 2,991 Sheep and Lambs, 49 Veals, 31 Cows.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Lake Imports—1,850 bbls. Flour, 116,850 bushels Wheat, 137,202 bushels Corn, 15,500 bushels Oats, 25,200 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—53,900 bushels Wheat, 322,233 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Barley. Rail Shipments from Elevators—54,100 bushels Wheat, 326,233 bushels Corn, 14,851 bushels Barley. Canal Freights—Wheat, 13¼c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 7¼c. Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $8@$8 50: Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat weak; sales in small lots of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 44; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, at $1 41@$1 42. Corn—Sales of Prime Yellow at 53¼c.; 50,000 bushels No. 2 at 53c. Oats—Lifeless and held at 38c. Other articles unchanged. Cattle.—Receipts today, including 5 cars reported to arrive, 2,465 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,106 head or 418 cars, against 462 cars for the same time last week; market dull and weaker; good Cattle off from ⅛c. to ¼c. from yesterday's prices; there was but little inquiry for common stock and Texans were entirely neglected; about 1,000 head disposed of; sales of 341 head of Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,186 to 1,364 lbs., at $6@$6 62½; 76 Indiana stockers, ranging from 982 to 1,018 lbs., at $4 25@$5; 223 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,281 to 1,306 lbs., at $5 25@$6 75; 18 Illinois stockers, averaging 930 lbs., at $4 80; 54 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,110 to 1,211 lbs., at $5 25; 81 Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,165 lbs., at $4 75; 13 State Oxen, averaging 1,644 lbs., at $6 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 8,400 head for the same time last week: market lively, with Canada Lambs ¼c. off from last week's prices; sales of Canada Lambs at $5@$7 25, Canada Sheep at $5@$5 75, Western Sheep at $4 75@$5 50. Sales of 893 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 79 to 86 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 50; 842 Indiana Sheep, ranging from 80 to 85 lbs., at $4 87½@$5 25; 267 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 75 to 81 lbs., at $5 25@$5 40; 38 Ohio culls, averaging 75 lbs., at $3 50; 81 Missouri Sheep, averaging 101 lbs., at $6; 279 Canada Sheep, ranging from 88 to 150 lbs., at $5 50@$6; 1,701 Canada Lambs, ranging from 63 to 77 lbs., at $6@$7 27.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Clover-seed nominal at $10. Timothy is quoted New at $3 75; Old at $3 50. Flaxseed is wanted at $1 95@$2. Flour firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$9 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 25@$9 50, the latter for fancy; Indiana do., $8 62½@$9; fancy lots, $9 25@$10 50. Wheat—Receipts light; prime wanted at an advance; Indiana and Delaware Red, $1 80@$1 88; Amber, $1 85@$1 90; White, $1 95. Rye steady; 74c.@75c. Corn active; Yellow, 70c.; Mixed Western, 68½c.@70c.; New White, 42c.@45c.; Old do., 46c.@48c.; New Mixed, 40c. Molasses—Sales, 600 hhds. Cardenas at 31½c. Petroleum dull; Crude nominal at 16c.; Refined, 23¼c. Whisky steady at 94c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Bagging unchanged at 15c.@15½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; Winter Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Winter Extra, $6@$6 50; Winter Double Extra, $6 75@$7 25; Treble Extra, $7 25@$7 75; Family, $8 25@$9 25. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 24@$1 25, cash and October; sample lots of No. 2 Fall at $1 65@$1 66, delivered; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 80, delivered. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 40c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 29c.@30c., cash; 28½c.@28¾c., October. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 75c. Rye unchanged; No. 2 at 65c. Whisky steady at 91c. Pork quiet at $14 50. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Lard firm; Summer, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; prime Steam, 8⅝c.@8¾c., December, January and February. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Flour steady; Spring Extra, $5 50@$7 25; White Winter Extra, $8 50@$10. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 24½@$1 26; No. 2 Spring, $1 17¾@$1 17⅞, cash or September; $1 15¾ October; No. 3, $1 04@$1 04½; rejected, 95c.@98c., according to location. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 34¼c.@34⅜c. for regular and fresh, cash; 35c. for October; rejected, 33½c.; No. 2 High Mixed, 35¼c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 23¼c.@23¼c.; Rejected, 20½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 56c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 Fall, 69c. Pork—Demand light; holders firm at $14 25@$14 50; sales at $12 75, January. Lard steady: Winter, 9c.; Summer, 8⅜c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6⅜c., spot; sales, buyer until Oct. 15, 7c.; Short Rib Middles held 10½c.@10¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 89c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 14¼c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 60,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 48,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Flour steady; sales of 2,100 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 3,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; 5,000 bushels White Canada at $1 92; one car White State at $1 90. Corn dull; sales of 1,100 bushels at 60c. Barley nominally lower; small sales of Bay Quinte at $1 07. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $1 40; Unbolted, $1 35. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton. Highwines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7¾c.; Barley, 7¼c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts by Lake—18,500 bushels Barley, 1,113,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,700 bushels Wheat, 1,715,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, yesterday at noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,272,000 bushels Wheat, 2,658,000 bushels Corn, 142,000 bushels Oats, and 101,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25—Flour in fair demand and lower; held at $7 40@$7 65. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Red, $1 50@$1 55; White, $1 60@$1 70. Corn dull and unchanged at 45c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68c.@70c. Oats steady; Old, 35c@39c.; New, 27c.@34c. Barley unchanged. Butter in good demand at full prices. Pork in good demand; sales at $13 75, now held at $14. Lard dull, and a shade lower; Summer, 8c; Steam, 8⅜c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 6¼c bid, 6⅜c. asked; Sides, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c.; sales of extra heavy at 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7¾c. bid, 8¼c. asked; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides scarce at 12c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 17c.@18c., for Summer and Winter. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 80. Whisky firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 25¾; No. 2, $1 17¾. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 35c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 24¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 70c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 15c.; to Oswego, 25c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—Tobacco unchanged; sales unimportant. Flour in fair demand and steady; Extra Family, $6 50@$7. Grain unchanged. Provisions strong, with an advancing tendency. Pork, $13 75@$14. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 18c.@18½c. Lard, 9¾c.@11¼c.; order lots, ¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 90c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Lard dull, but firmer and higher: No. 2 Winter Red, $1 44; sales, 12,000 bushels October at $1 44. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and higher; new No. 1 State, 35c. Petroleum—Refined lower at 21¼c. for car lots, 22c.@23c. for trade lots.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25.—Cotton firm and in good demand; Good Ordinary, 16½c.; Low Middling, 17c., Middling, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 2,249 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,180 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 16,615 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 25.—Cotton quiet, but firm; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; Low Middling, 17⅛c.@17⅜c.; net receipts, 854 bales; exports, coastwise, 566 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 4,682 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Cotton active; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 17⅞c.; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 1,669 bales; gross, 2,230 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 34,998 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 25.—Cotton firmer; Good Ordinary, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 742 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 13,155 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. American Securities firm; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 87⅞; new 5s, 89¼; Erie Railway Shares, 38⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American Securities quiet and steady; quotations unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 39⅞.

PARIS, Sept. 25—P. M.—Rentes closed at 53f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 25—A. M.—Rentes opened at 53f. 82c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export; sales of Middling Orleans, for November, at 9⅜d.; of Middling Uplands for October at 9⅛d.; of Middling Uplands for November at 9⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

Sales of middling Orleans for September at 9⅜d.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25.—Petroleum, 48f. for fine pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 25—The following is the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, Sept. 26: Nos 472, 262, 320, 395, 331, 424, 489, 488, 489, 490, 491, 358, 434, 441, 460.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 25.

By Judge Leonard.

Elizabeth A. Odell *vs.* Isaac Odell; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Homans, Jr., *vs.* Levy et al.; motion granted.

Barton et. al. *vs.* Cornell; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 25.

By Judge Curtis.

Alonzo B. Wright *vs.* The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; default opened.

The Harlem Bank *vs.* John W. Smith; order granted.

Mary Jane Graham *vs.* Delia Frances et al.; reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 25.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

Anna C. Cross *vs.* Robert A. Cross; divorce granted to plaintiff.

Julius Scholly *vs.* Mary E. Scholly; divorce granted to plaintiff.

The "New Idea" Homicide—A Verdict of Justifiable Homicide Rendered.

Coroner Young yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Edward Wellington, alias "Indian Ned," who was shot and killed by Daniel C. Perkins, the proprietor of the "New Idea" Concert saloon, in the basement of No. 598 Broadway, during a fracas there on the morning of the 14th inst. Perkins, who had been released on his own recognizance, was present, and the proceedings were witnessed by quite an assemblage of rough-looking characters, principally loungers about the corner of Broadway and Houston-street. "Reddy the Blacksmith" was conspicuous, surrounded by a crowd of his henchmen. The testimony taken was but a repetition of the story already published in the TIMES.

The jury rendered a verdict of "justifiable homicide," and Mr. Perkins was discharged from all further responsibility.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A Western house of long-established reputation having a large and profitable trade, wish to retire from business, and offer their good-will and stock in trade for sale.

The standing of the house is first class in every respect; their stock is fresh, compact, and carefully selected; and has been imported by themselves or bought for cash.

This is a rare opportunity for parties of means and enterprise.

Address with real name DRUGGIST, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

RETIRING FROM PRACTICE, OWING to failing eye-sight. I am offering for sale my receipt for the immediate, permanent and painless cure of corns; it has been in successful use for many years, and has given general satisfaction; any person can cure their own corns or make a good living in any locality; ingredients inexpensive and obtained at any drug-store; all needed information will accompany each receipt; price $1. Address A. H. DAWSON, Chiropodist, Newark, N. J.

$3.500.—WANTED—A PARTY, WHO can invest this amount at once, to examine a new business. This is a rare chance for a young man to secure a good position with salary, and at least double his investment within a year. Address N. E. H., *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—IN A LUCRATIVE and honorable business paying over $300 monthly. Capital required for half interest, $3,000. Address BURTON, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY, due Oct. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due Oct. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Bros. B. E. SMITH, President.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BILLIARD-ROOMS.

Nos. 69 and 71 Broadway, (Empire Building,) nearly opposite Wall-st.

Seven first class Phelan tables, including first-class fifteen-ball pool-table; a quiet resort for merchants, bankers, brokers, and others having business in the vicinity of Wall-st. Gold and stock indicator in the room. A side-board, stocked with the finest wines, liquors and cigars, both at retail and for home use. Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN GAULT, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CENTRAL OPENING EXHIBITION!

GRAND OPENING. R. H. MACY & CO.

THE GRAND OPENING EXHIBITION OF R. H. MACY & CO. CONTINUES TODAY. THE ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 9½ P. M.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., full line of PARIS, BERLIN, and LONDON STYLES, SEVEN WEEKS EARLIER than COSTUME importers. EXAMINE before purchasing READY-MADE imported suits. CLOTH MODELS given with each pattern. PERFECT GUIDES.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH-st., New-York, will open her importation of Paris Millinery for the Fall season, on THURSDAY, Sept. 26.

MILLINERY.

FALL OPENING

OF FRENCH BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, MILLINERY GOODS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

E. A. MORRISON, No. 827 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION ROOMS,

FIRST-CLASS, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PURPOSE,

Nos. 102 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av., now ready to receive furniture of all kinds, carriages and other articles, for PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE. ALSO, SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE STORAGE OF FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.

AUCTION SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The stock of goods and store fixtures taken from store No. 448 Broome-st., belonging to the estate of Alfred E. Lagrave. Also goods belonging to same estate, taken from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, will be sold at public sale at the rooms of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., corner of Duane and Church sts., New-York, on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1872.

By order of JAMES W. SMITH, Assignee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Chickering Grand Piano, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the five-story private residence, fully furnished, No. 20 West 32d-st., near 5th-av. Superb parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, elegant carpets, French-plate mirrors, etageres, bronzes, French clocks, best hair mattresses, bedding, China and glass ware. Catalogues at the sales-room, No. 53 East 13th-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., cor. Pearl-st., Brooklyn. A large assortment of handsome parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, &c.

At 3 P. M., parlor suites, mirrors and pianos. At 3½, carpets and stoves.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Thursday, Sept. 26,) at 12 o'clock, within their store: 270 boxes fresh Messina lemons ex steam-ship Java. 150 cases lemons ex steam-ship City of Montreal.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening.

Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av. Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES ARE now open at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., and Brevoort Hall, Nos. 154 and 156 East 54th-st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. Circulars at private Academy, No. 212 East 11th-st.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose twenty-five cent stamp for a revised edition of the Dancers' Assistant.

J. MARS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 289 Bleecker-st., (late Thompson's,) will open Oct. 1. For terms, &c., send for circular. N. B.—Opening soirée, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 223 8th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver plated-ware, French, American and cuckoo clocks; fine selections at very low prices.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S, MARBLE-WORKS. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones of superior workmanship at very low prices.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL, WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.

my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872. HENRY NEUSTADTER, Executor.

je27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of R. B. Campbell, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.

my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH, SAMUEL P. BELL, } Executors.

jy18-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. RUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31 day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH P. RUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.

s25-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE McCREA, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 38 Union-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.

PENELOPE McCREA, Executrix.

s19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 353 East 54th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872.

HENRY OTTER, JOHN GARTELMAN, Executors.

au8-law6mTh*

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—KENILWORTH—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Charlotte Thompson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
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SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION.
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our second campaign edition is now ready. It is a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles especially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections are pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case. The general contents render this the most effective campaign paper ever issued, and one which is indispensable to Republicans throughout the country.

Among the interesting features of this edition may be included the following:

1. An article bringing together the outrageous slanders upon Gen. GRANT which have been circulated under the authority of HORACE GREELEY, either in his own paper or his other organs—together with an incontestable refutation of these slanders.

2. Mr. GREELEY'S letters recommending bad men for office, showing the real drift of his sentiments as a "Civil Service Reformer."

3. A reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT, Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania.

4. GREELEY and TWEED—their partnership in a tobacco manufacturing company. The proofs and the facts, showing GREELEY'S close and secret alliance with TWEED during the reign of the "Boss."

5. DOOLITTLE: His dishonesty and bad faith. Portrait of a sample Greeleyite.

6. REUBEN E. FENTON: A short sketch of a career which began in embezzlement, and was succeeded by corruption of the worst kind. FENTON'S exploits as a dishonest clerk and a corrupt Governor will be partially described in this article—an article rendered necessary by the fact that FENTON would hold a very high office if GREELEY could insure his own election.

7. GREELEY'S Secession Record: A list of his utterances on that subject, with examples from 1860 to 1872.

8. The OAKES AMES Slander, invented by the *Sun* and New-York *Tribune*, fully disproved.

9. The Cincinnati platform and address, with notes by HORACE GREELEY. A very interesting and curious article, well worthy of preservation.

10. Gen. DIX'S famous order: Who wrote it? The truth on the subject.

11. A selection in short and pithy paragraphs, from the best speeches and letters which have been published during the canvass. These quotations would alone render the campaign edition of great value to the Republican cause all over the country. They include paragraphs, bright and pungent, from the speeches and writings of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, GERRIT SMITH, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, RICHARD H. DANA, Senator CONKLING, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. LIEBER, Senator MORTON, Vice-President COLFAX, Judge HOAR, Judge STELLO, Senator FERRY, Attorney-General WILLIAMS and others. Whenever anything of force has been spoken or published, we have extracted the best part of it and reserved it for this special edition.

The edition consists of four pages, price three cents a single copy, or $2 per hundred, and $20 per thousand. Orders should be sent in without delay, as we can only supply them according to the dates at which they are received.

Mr. WEED'S state of health will not enable him to complete his annotations upon GREELEY'S celebrated letter, and therefore we cannot publish it in this edition.

If our Republican friends in Pennsylvania wish to understand the real nature of the issue they are called upon to decide on the 8th of October, they have only to read the following extract from the account of an interview between ALEX. MCCLURE and a *Herald* reporter:

"'Supposing Pennsylvania *should* "go Republican," as we say, now, in your mind, would it affect the Presidential question?' I inquired.

'I think *it would probably settle the issue. To go beyond the State afterward would avail but little.* For instance, if Indiana should elect HENDRICKS and Pennsylvania elect BUCKALEW and Ohio vote the Republican ticket in October, it is almost certain that Ohio would follow in the wake of Pennsylvania and Indiana in November. But if the Republicans should carry Pennsylvania, and Indiana and Ohio go Democratic in October, I believe the former would vote with the other two in November—that is, I think whichever way two of these three States go the third, in a great measure, will follow. But if Pennsylvania and either of the other two States should go Republican in October, I should readily concede that the country was lost to GREELEY.'"

A vote against HARTRANFT will be accepted as a vote for GREELEY, and Republicans all over the country will be embarrassed by a decision which has been won through purely local dissensions. Will Pennsylvania saddle us with this load? We hope the answer will be returned in a triumphant majority for HARTRANFT. A blow at him is a blow at the Republican cause, for he represents it.

The Republicans of the Chicago Congressional districts did a good day's work on Tuesday. At their Conventions they put in nomination three of the very best men in the State, and that these nominations will beat their opponents of the Copperhead-Greeley coalition out of sight, is a foregone conclusion. The candidate in the First District is Hon. J. B. RICE, who has twice been chosen Mayor of the city, over the strongest men of the old-time Democracy, and who has been known for years as one of the most capable and upright citizens of the State. Hon. J. D. WARD, the nominee in the Second District, is an old-fashioned Republican. He was one of the founders of the party in the North-west, and has never swerved from the faith. For a number of years he has served Cook County in the State Senate, and was one of the foremost members of that body. Of Hon. C. B. FARWELL, who is the standard-bearer in the Third District, it is sufficient to say that he is the present member from Cook County, and that his constituents regard him as the most efficient representative the district has ever had. Chicago is destined to be honored in her delegation in the next Congress, and the Republican Party of the nation will be strengthened by the character and good sense of her Representatives.

The Greeley papers admit that the new management of Erie is not much better than the old one, but try to make out that Gen. DIX must share the responsibility of it. That won't do. Gen. DIX only held the post of Chairman for a time, and received a moderate remuneration for his services. Let us know what Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW and some others received during the same space of time. Give us more extracts from the Erie books. A writer in the *World* comes out eagerly to the defense of Mr. BARLOW—it is the least return he can make for the "contributions" (involuntary, for the most part) that he has levied on BARLOW. Did Mr. BARLOW sanction this disgraceful attack on Gen. DIX? If so, there are a few points which it may be desirable to have explained. Does Mr. BARLOW think Gen. DIX'S remuneration exorbitant, and if so, what does he call his own gains? As for the Greeleyite editor who invested in Erie, under BARLOW'S advice, he is a little fish who may be fried another day.

In the West the corrupt bargain and sale at Baltimore is bearing its legitimate fruit. The coalitionists, frightened at their failure to make any inroad on the solid ranks of the Republicans, and concerned even for the old Democratic stronghold of Kentucky, are making every effort to carry Indiana by fraud. Money is being raised throughout that State and in Kentucky, to effect the colonization of voters from the latter State. Particulars of this desperate game are given in our Indianapolis dispatches. The Republicans of Indiana are on the alert, and the fraudulent voters will be vigilantly tracked, and resolutely spotted at the polls. The coalitionists feel that everything is at stake, and concentrate all their means in that section on Indiana. With proper care on the Republican side, however, their schemes will avail them nothing.

An article in the special edition of the TIMES, published this morning, sets forth certain incidents in the career of REUBEN E. FENTON which the public interests compel us to recall, since FENTON is a candidate for high office under GREELEY—they say, Secretary of the Treasury. Certain it is that he would have to be very comfortably provided for. The facts about FENTON prove that he embezzled the money of his employers, that he subsequently took bribes while in public life, and that he has been engaged in numerous corrupt conspiracies. He has threatened, through his journalists, to "expose" others if we expose him. Let him go on—only we have not quite done with him yet. His connection with FISK and GOULD still remains to be described—and what a pretty revelation GOULD could make about that if he were so inclined! How much money have you paid to FENTON, Mr. GOULD? Will you tell us that?

Mr. GREELEY has not yet paid to the Government the amount for which he is liable on account of the Norton defalcation, but his organ is still anxious about its old pet BAILEY. Perhaps we can help it a little. BAILEY was undoubtedly a defaulter as Collector in the Fourth District at the very time that GREELEY was insisting upon his appointment to the Thirty-second District. After GREELEY had succeeded in procuring this transfer, and in getting the appointment to a sinecure under him of his debtor, young VANDERBILT, BAILEY, by some arrangement with his successor, the *Tribune's* present friend PLEASONTON, was apparently allowed to make good his stealings in the Fourth District from fresh stealings in the Thirty-second District. He thus managed to complicate things strangely. His bondsmen were not the same in the two districts. Those in the Fourth claim that, as the money was repaid, there is nothing for them to make up. Those in the Thirty-second claim that the Government has received the money collected there, and that it does not make them liable because it has been passed to the wrong account. It will be seen that this complication involves nice questions of law and fact, and they are in the process of settlement. As to NORTON, however, there is no question. GREELEY owes the money and doesn't pay.

The following paragraph from the Springfield *Republican*, is at least candid:

"The principal organ takes a good deal of pains to prove MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, the well-known New-York Sheriff, an unusually good specimen of a scoundrel. It adds that he is at present supporting Mr. GREELEY. *Both propositions are incontestable.* What of it? If GREELEY is afflicted with BRENNAN, GRANT is cursed with O'BRIEN."

Now, BRENNAN is the chief Greeleyite supporter in this City, and yet GREELEY'S organ at Springfield says he is incontestably a "scoundrel." What does GREELEY'S organ in New-York say to that?

Two Ways.

Mr. GREELEY is rushing about the country making appeals for his own election. President GRANT is attending to the duties of his office, and leaving the people to judge by his acts whether they desire his re-election. The contrast between these two lines of conduct illustrates a difference between the characters of the men, which the American people will not be slow to appreciate. It is a contrast that runs through all their public life. Mr. GREELEY has for many years been a busy, ambitious politician. He grumbled at Messrs. SEWARD and WEED for not promoting his political advancement; he growled at Mr. LINCOLN for not acting on his crazy advice concerning peace with the rebels; he cursed Gen. GRANT for filling the offices in New York contrary to his interests and wishes, and declared he would "stand it for one term only;" he schemed with the malcontents for the Cincinnati nomination, and with the Democrats for the Baltimore nomination and now when these facts are being exposed, as throwing light on his claims for the Presidency, he whines about the country over "the million calumnies aimed at him." In the meantime, his personal organ teems with the most notorious falsehoods concerning Gen. GRANT, and Mr. GREELEY himself retails the exploded slanders of his old enemy, the editor of the New-York *Sun*.

How different is the conduct of President GRANT. The attacks upon him have been malignant and cowardly, but he has not opened his lips to reply to them. He hears them in silence, opposing to them a record of honorable and faithful service, such as Mr. GREELEY can hardly conceive of, much less emulate. In his quiet attention to public duties, awaiting with confidence the verdict of the electors on his performance of them, he is disturbed by no jealousies or disappointments. He has never sought an office, and there is none of the soreness in his mind on this subject which afflicts the mind of Mr. GREELEY. His hold on the affections of his countrymen does not depend on his being the leader of a party, and he can contemplate with an "even mind" every possible political contingency. While he leaves the people to decide for themselves as to the value of Mr. GREELEY'S professions, he is steadily laboring to complete the great beginnings already made toward the ends Mr. GREELEY claims to seek. He does not prate from the platforms of palace cars about the necessity of general assent to the equal rights of the negroes; he watches narrowly that whenever Mr. GREELEY'S Kuklux supporters assail those rights, they shall receive the penalty the laws affix to that crime. He does not plead for "conciliation" of the unrepentant rebels, while maligning the veterans of the Union in wayside speeches; but he has taken care that the burden of disqualification for office is removed from the great body of the public men of the South, restoring all but a few scores of the earliest and most treacherous secessionists to their spheres of political activity. He does not make a daily parade of his views of reform, but he endeavors, in every case that arises, to advance and strengthen the principles he has—to his great honor—been the first to apply to the civil service.

They greatly underrate the good sense of the American people who suppose that they do not understand the immense superiority of the steadfast faithful worker over the noisy, pretentious, and self-seeking politician. They want a President for their own service—not to gratify his ambition—and they will not hesitate in choosing one who has done his duty well since he was appointed to it, rather than one who is profuse in professions of what he will do, in order that he may be honored with the office.

Fred. Douglass in the Campaign.

Those who have devoted any degree of attention to the leading oratorical efforts of the present campaign, must have observed the characteristic force and fervor which have invariably distinguished the speeches of FRED. DOUGLASS. His position as the representative orator of the colored race gives his words a special kind of authority, in a struggle which turns so much upon the guarantees with which it is thought necessary to invest the work of negro emancipation and negro enfranchisement. As Mr. DOUGLASS very well put it, in his last night's speech, "we have no longer an honest fight between armies under their own respective colors, battling for their own honestly cherished objects, but a war under the same flags, between armies in the same uniform, and professing the same objects." Each party claims to be the friend of the colored man, and each professes respect for the integrity of the constitutional amendments which guarantee his freedom. The country knows already the choice which the mass of colored voters have made between the competitors for their suffrages. But unerring as is the instinct which leads the average negro to range himself under the banner of his true friends, it is always possible for the other side to retort that this is but the result of blind, unreasoning habit, and that enlarged intelligence and more matured reflection would lead him the other way. To such an argument, the position of FRED. DOUGLASS in the campaign affords the most conclusive kind of answer. Here is a man who came into the world another man's chattel, to whom slavery represented no mere sentimental grievance, but a harsh and terrible fact. Here is the man, moreover, who for a quarter of a century fought under manifold discouragements the battle of his brethren in bondage, and who gave to two continents a living proof that negro lineage might coexist with the choicest gifts of intellect and the highest order of oratory. Such an advocate for republicanism as this knows the reasons for the faith that is in him, and can state them on behalf of himself and his people with a power which defies attack, and an authority which silences criticism.

From the very outset of the present contest, therefore, the speeches of FREDERICK DOUGLASS have been among the most powerful weapons of the party. They have, in addition to the special force derived from their authorship, possessed a degree of epigrammatic point and terseness which stands unexcelled among the productions of the campaign. Such sharp, vigorous sentences as these, for example, are of the kind which at once take hold upon the memory and appeal to the understanding: "Tell me not of gratitude; talk not to me of deserting an old friend. No man is my friend who betrays the cause of my people." "The trouble never was in the Constitution, but in the administration of the Constitution" "In front of us today we have the same old enemy, the same old snake in a new skin." "The wolf is all the more dangerous because of his white coat." Connected by close and vigorous argument, and illustrated by appeals to an experience which is absolutely unique of its kind, such sentences as these are so many thrusts which enter the vital parts of the enemy. FRED. DOUGLASS has done and is doing some of the best service of the campaign, and at its triumphant close no man will bear away a larger share of its laurels.

Greeley and Senator O'Brien.

The man who helped to bring down the Tammany Ring is naturally made the object, by the *Tribune*, of every variety of slander and injustice. The *Tribune* has two mortal grudges against Senator O'BRIEN—one because he obtained proofs of the frauds of TWEED & Co., the other because he took those proofs to the TIMES Office instead of to the *Tribune*. These are the motives of GREELEY'S paper for assailing Mr. O'BRIEN. It says he is a "thief." The man who utters the statement is unquestionably a cowardly defamer, but what he probably meant was that REUBEN E. FENTON is a thief. *That* can be proved. Senator O'BRIEN will never be forgiven by the *Tribune* for helping to drag down Tammany. The public understand the causes of its animosity toward a man who frustrated GREELEY'S intrigues with Tammany last year.

We observe, by the bye, that the *Tribune's* worthy ally, the *Sun*, says that we kept back the figures proving the guilt of Tammany for a considerable period. C. A. DANA has so recently been proved to have uttered a direct falsehood, under cover of a dead man's name, that it is not worth while to answer anything he says. Still, we will once more show him forth in his true character. We published the figures in question within a few days of our first seeing and receiving them—keeping them just long enough to enable us to examine them properly, get them into shape, and write a few articles upon them explaining their true force and meaning. They were brought to us because we had been attacking Tammany vigorously for nearly a twelvemonth. Now, does DANA know any editor to whom they were offered *before* they came into our hands, and who *suppressed* them, for reasons of his own? If not, we believe we can tell him the name of one. He had better keep as quiet as he can on this subject.

O'BRIEN did good service to the public in getting these figures. The *Tribune* has ever since abused him like a pickpocket for doing it. It bullied us for getting them "surreptitiously"—do people remember all that? In fact, it was disgusted with all our long warfare on Tammany, and now tries to wreak revenge on Senator O'BRIEN. The thieves were to have helped GREELEY this year had they remained in office—everybody knows it. GREELEY'S successor is distracted with rage to think that the game was defeated. Let him howl—surely the public have discernment enough to see the corrupt and dishonest motives which influence him.

A New Suburban Map.

To men doing business in a great city like New-York, there is an unspeakable charm in the notion of a suburban home. After the incessant jar and rattle of the streets, the quiet of the country comes like some healing balm; after the glare and dust, the monotony of stone and mortar, there is a tonic virtue in the pure air—the peaceful beauty of the fields and trees. To all business men whose circumstances permit it, a suburban residence is something more than a luxury; it is an economy of life, of nerve-power, as well as, in most cases, of money. Where there are children in the family the argument becomes of ten-fold force.

New-York in this respect is surely one of the most fortunate of cities. On every side about it stretch suburbs of the loveliest description, and of the most varied styles of beauty. For those who prefer marine views there is, distant but a half-hour's sail, Staten Island, which has been aptly styled the American Isle of Wight—with the addition of chills and fever; or, in still briefer time, and a dozen different ways, they can reach the sea-washed shores of Long Island. Those who like inland scenery may go in a few minutes by three or four different railways to a thousand delightful villa sites in the northern part of New-Jersey; while people with more time and patience may find plenty of pleasant homes in Westchester, or in the many pretty little towns and villages scattered all over Western Connecticut.

In all this region there is ample room, and to spare, for even more than the million of people that swarm all through business hours in New-York. That more of these have not long ago fled from high rents, from sleepless nights and impure air, to the advantages thus lavishly held out, is due to a variety of causes. Foremost among these, of course, is the utter inadequacy of existing communication, about which we have many times spoken. Of the four quarters, named above, Northern New-Jersey alone is at all connected with the Metropolis in anything like a sufficient manner. Even here there is room for improvement, and in every other direction the means of communication are not one-tenth as ample, as swift, or as efficient as they should be. This, however, we may hope to see remedied in time. But there is another trouble which is not so easily cured, and which may continue to keep many from seeking a residence in the suburbs, even when underground railways and suspension bridges shall have brought them practically within City limits. And this drawback is summed up in three words, chills and fever.

For some reason or other, all the region about New-York has acquired an evil name for the harboring and propagation of this distressing disease. If one talks of removing to Westchester, all his friends straightway fall to shaking their heads ominously, or chuckling significantly, as they picture his coming woes from this insidious neighbor. If he changes his direction to New-Jersey, the chorus is still the same; if he seeks refuge in Long Island, he is jocosely enjoined not to forget a good supply of tonics; if he talks of settling in Staten Island, he is set down as positively demented. In the popular belief of a large portion of New-York residents, fever and ague are sooner or later to be the portion of all who dwell outside the City gates—as in those Western regions, where, according to tradition, the town-bell summons the people at midday to receive their rations of quinine, and the shakes are utilized in the Fall by posting their victims in the apple-trees to shake down the fruit.

There is no doubt that this sort of talk has frightened many people away from the suburbs, besides in some instances keeping down the value of suburban real estate. Yet the danger, as is proved by the immunity of the many thousands who have braved it, is much more imaginary than real. Malaria is to be encountered in certain parts of all the districts we have mentioned, but other parts are quite as free from it. Fever and ague are entirely tropical; a little strip of ground may harbor it when all the adjacent country is thoroughly salubrious. This might be illustrated, indeed, without leaving the City at all, as most local physicians know. Now, why does not some one set to work, and make a fever and ague map of all the region about the City whereon the infected districts, having been carefully ascertained by actual inspection, or, more convincing still, by experience, shall be clearly and accurately defined? Then the cautious "cit," bent on migrating countryward, will no longer be a prey to the doubts and forebodings we have depicted. He will simply take his map, he will see at a glance where not to go, and then he will tranquilly and boldly deposit anywhere else his Lares and Penates. The preparation of such a map would involve, indeed, considerable labor, no small risk, and no doubt some opposition from owners of real estate; but it would be a labor of true benevolence, and, as such, its own reward. Here is a chance for practical philanthropy which incipient Peabodies might improve with advantage.

In Search of Martyrdom.

There is nothing like journalistic enterprise. Especially true is it that there is nothing like the *Tribune's* enterprise. Yesterday the *Tribune* announced that it had intended to send a reporter across the Atlantic in the steerage of an emigrant ship, but that owing to circumstances which need not be here mentioned, it had not done so. However, instead of the intended story of its hypothetical reporter, it published another story of the middle passage, prepared by a London reporter for a London newspaper. Like the showman who exhibited what he insisted was the sword wherewith Balaam slew his ass, and who, upon being confronted with the proof that Balaam never had a sword, modified his assertion by alleging that the exhibited sword was the one which Balaam wished for, the *Tribune* asserts that though the London reporter's story is not the work of a *Tribune* reporter, it is, nevertheless, the very story which the same imaginary *Tribune* reporter had intended to write. All of which conclusively proves the enormous enterprise displayed by the *Tribune* in this affair.

It is greatly to be feared that the Professor did not read the English reporter's story before he saw it in print. It is by no means the sort of thing which we are accustomed to see in the columns of the *Tribune*. It lacks imagination, and is sadly devoid of sensation. We are assured that it is "a duplicate of the details of his" (the London reporter's) "experiences, extended and made more valuable," or in other words, that it is a duplicate which is not a copy of the thing duplicated. The tameness of its assertions, and the apparent truthfulness of its statements, will lead the reader to doubt that it has "been extended" in the *Tribune* office; while he will search in vain for the superadded horrors and the violent vituperations which would have characterized the narrative had the Professor made it "more valuable"—in the Tribunitish sense.

Indeed, there is a tone of disappointment pervading the entire story. The writer evidently made the ocean passage in a steerage in hopes of undergoing outrages which he could have described with burning eloquence, and was disgusted to find that on the whole he received quite as good accommodations, and quite as much comfort, as he could have reasonably expected for the price paid. The outrages which he underwent consisted of unexpected and aggravating good treatment, and the swindling to which he was subjected was his failure to receive for six guineas the luxuries which first-cabin passengers bought for eighteen.

To a reporter in search of sensational incidents this was certainly a discouraging state of things, and though he tried hard to believe that he was ill-treated, it is not strange that his narrative is tinged with the sadness of an unsuccessful martyr. This unhappy man came from Liverpool to New-York in a steamer of the White Star line, and subsequently went westward as far as Buffalo in an Erie emigrant train. Before starting, he procured an entire outfit for his voyage at the price of six shillings and sixpence, and fell into a deep melancholy when he found that the articles bought at this price were inferior to those which he might have bought for more money. This was the first swindle to which he was subjected. Having paid six guineas for his passage on board the *Republic*, he next found that instead of having a state-room to himself, as he might have had, had he taken a first-cabin passage, he was forced to sleep in a "bunk" closely adjoining bunks occupied by other steerage passengers. This was clearly swindle number two. The food furnished was "in many cases good and wholesome and in ample quantity." Here was an outrage which made him utterly wretched, and which was scarcely mitigated by the fact that the cooking was not so good as that to which he had been accustomed at home. He had evidently hoped something from the possible brutality of the officers, but to his great disappointment the chief officer was a "true type of a sailor," and a "thorough gentleman," and inasmuch as his story leads us to suppose that the other officers were of the same character, it is easy to see how keenly he must have been outraged by their aggravating efficiency and inoffensiveness. The Custom-house officers who examined his luggage at Staten Island were also unusually polite, and discharged their duty "as courteously as could be expected," while the agent of the Commissioners of Emigration who boarded the ship in the Bay was "an energetic officer." "I was sadly disgusted with this result," frankly remarks the writer, and, though he does not openly express his disgust that the only blood-curdling incident of the voyage—the stealing of a pair of shoes—happened not to him, but to a fellow-passenger, there is no doubt that he was thoroughly disgusted by his misfortunes.

These outrages were supplemented during the reporter's trip to Buffalo by the infamous good conduct of the railway officials, of whom he gloomily says—"I must do the conductors and brakemen the justice to say that on the whole they treated them [the emigrants] with courtesy and forbearance." Whether at sea, under the guardianship of the Commissioners of Emigration, or on the Erie Railway, this unhappy man steadily failed to find the grievances for which he hoped to achieve the martyrdom which he desired. His story simply proves that a passage in the steerage for six guineas is not as pleasant as one in the cabin for eighteen—a fact of which it is just possible that the public did not need to be informed by the unproved duplicate of a London reporter's story, published by the *Tribune* as its own—in which it commits a barefaced fraud upon the public.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Cameron Ring is as great a scandal in Pennsylvania as the Tweed Ring was in this City. It is equally corrupt, and its corruption is equally notorious.—*New-York World.*

The Tweed Ring a "scandal?" Has the *World* found that out? When we were trying to prove it, the *World* defended the Tweed Ring—said it gave us the most economical Government the City had ever seen; that the members of the Ring were entitled to the absolute confidence of the public; that their assailants were poor ignorant foreigners, &c., &c. It also defended the Code Amendments bill, which was designed to make the rule of the Ring perpetual. If anything could be more disgraceful than the *World's* course then, it is the *World's* course now.

The people who reside in the upper part of this City are evidently not peculiar in their sufferings from the whistling of steam-engines at unseasonable hours. The residents of Elizabeth, N. J., having been put out of patience by a similar nuisance, are now endeavoring to have it stopped. To this end, the Board of Aldermen has been petitioned, and, better still, the Grand Jury of the county has entered a presentment against the company. The Jerseyman has a way of doing things that is very much to be admired. He goes straight to the point, and usually accomplishes his object in about the same length of time that it takes the average New-Yorker to "turn the matter over in his mind." What a pity it is that we have so few imitators of the "Jersey way" on Manhattan Island.

Fears have been recently entertained that the exciting spectacle of military executions on the plain of Satory, and the prolonged drama of the deportation of Frenchmen to penal colonies in the Pacific, would come to an end at no very distant day, because of the failure of the stock of Communists which M. THIERS has kept on hand for the last year. Fortunately, no such cessation of French republican Communists will be necessary for some time to come. M. THIERS, with the view of reassuring those who were anxious upon this point, has announced that he has still in his possession, and ready for use, eighteen thousand Communists. With a judicious economy in deportation, there will be enough Communists to provide the Parisians with a weekly fusillade at Satory during the rest of M. THIERS' tenure of power, so that those who apprehend a cessation of those charming spectacles can calm their fears.

The *World* was yesterday greatly exercised over the report of the investigation into the loss of the *Metis*. It feared that the report would be "smothered in the Treasury Department," and it bravely demanded that it should be published, under pain not only of the *World's* displeasure, but of all sorts of disasters which would follow its suppression. With unaccustomed courtesy, the *World* did not absolutely assert that it had been suppressed. The report had only been in the hands of the Washington officials a few hours, and hence it would have been rather premature to charge this wicked Administration with having completely smothered it. By today, however, the *World* will doubtless make that charge, and will proceed to prove that GRANT hopes to make his way to an Imperial throne over the corpses of the drowned passengers of the *Metis*—a metaphor which will sound so nicely that it will be cruel to ask its meaning. Of course, the fact that the report in question was published in full in yesterday's TIMES will not in the least deter the *World* from making this charge.

From the testimony taken in the *Metis* investigation, it appears that out of the four boats lowered when the vessel was found to be sinking, only one struck the water right. The other three, owing to the carelessness or awkwardness of those who attempted to launch them, were at once capsized. The same thing is to be remarked on almost every similar disaster. The inquiry naturally suggests itself, why are not the crews of passenger-carrying vessels drilled in this duty so as to be able to launch a boat properly when the time comes? Unless this can be done, there is no great use in having boats at all. Had the crew of the *Metis*, thoroughly instructed beforehand in what they had to do, been told off in details for each of these four boats, the loss of life would in all probability have been very much less. But it seems to have been nobody's duty in particular to attend to these things, so the boats were swamped, while the life-raft, capable of floating forty people, was not launched at all. It is not practicable, nor perhaps desirable, to have man-of-war discipline on a Sound steamer; but it is surely possible to secure a more intelligent division of labor, and a more perfect subordination, than appears to have existed on the ill-fated *Metis*.

What our young men might do in cricket if they gave to it the same attention and enthusiasm they lavish on base-ball, is sufficiently indicated by the result of the match at Philadelphia, between twenty-two players of that city, all native-born but two, and the English twelve. For the first time during their present trip, the Englishmen were compelled to play a second innings for victory, and the score was then kept down to the lowest figures yet recorded in any of their American games. They are said to have admitted that the Philadelphia team was the strongest they had yet met on this side of the Atlantic, as, indeed, the figures show. The highest number of runs permitted to any of the twelve was the twenty-nine achieved by Mr. HADOW in the first inning, while the wonderful GRACE himself, who has not seldom run his score up to three figures against the best bowling in England, and who beat our New-York twenty-two off his own bat, had to content himself with a beggarly account of fourteen in the first inning and seven in the second. On the other hand two scores of thirteen each, one of eleven, and one of fourteen, are set to the credit of the Philadelphia players, which, against such bowling as they had to face, compares very favorably with the performances of their antagonists. To be sure they were two to one, but, besides the fact that the English players are probably the strongest cricket eleven in the world, with all the prestige of invincibility, this superiority of force is not so great an advantage as to the uninitiated it may seem. The increased numbers in the field tend, on the one hand, to make each individual player careless; on the other, to cause confusion and interference, on the same principle as that too many cooks spoil the broth. At the bat it would seem that the chances of run-getting should be doubled by doubling the number of wickets; but, practically, the individual chances of each batsman in the twenty-two—and on these the fortune of the score really hinges—are no more than the individual chances of each batsman of the eleven. At all events, the Philadelphia players are to be congratulated upon making so gallant a stand against their formidable visitors. After the sorry exhibition made by their New-York fellows, it is especially gratifying, and ought to give an impetus to the cultivation here of one of the noblest of field sports.

One of the reasons for the backwardness of Staten Island will be found by reference to the letter of a correspondent, in another column. To stop without the slightest warning the running of the 9 P. M. and 11¾ P. M. boats, because of the very slight fog which prevailed on Tuesday evening, is an outrage for which the passengers ought to have a remedy against the Company. In return for a valuable franchise the Staten Island Ferry Company have a standing agreement with the public to run certain boats at certain hours. The presence of positive danger could be pleaded as a bar to the fulfillment of their contract, but nobody who noted the condition of the Upper Bay on Tuesday night could possibly admit that there was any impediment to the safe continuance of the passage to Staten Island. The amount of feverish anxiety and of positive hardship which such a stoppage inflicts upon scores of families, cannot be easily estimated. If it is the design of the Ferry Company to help to depopulate Staten Island, they are taking the readiest way to accomplish that end.

A Model Candidate for Secretary of the Treasury.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The *Tribune* raises nine objections to Jas. O'Brien being Mayor. Ninety-nine objections of a more damaging character might have been made against Fenton when a candidate for Congress, Governor and Senator, but the *Tribune* never interposed an objection to him, because Fenton was the friend of Greeley and the *Tribune*. Fenton is now in the City in consultation with leading Democratic Reformers such as Augustus Schell and Samuel J. Tilden, for the purpose of raising money and "organizing victory" in the State. Fenton is a reformer, and so is Tilden. Fenton and Tilden both desire place in Greeley's Cabinet. Both will play desperate games to carry New-York. That the country may know how much of a Reformer Fenton is, and how well qualified he is for the office of Secretary of the Treasury, we submit the following:

1. He was arrested for robbery.
2. He was committed to jail for the offense.
3. He is a thief by his own confession.
4. He was accused of arson in burning his own store to obtain the insurance.
5. It is in evidence that he took bribes as a member of Congress.
6. When Governor, he held back the bill to "legalize the Erie scrip," and did not sign it until Jay Gould paid $20,000 to one of his Albany brokers.
7. He withheld his signature to the Dry-dock Railroad bill until one of his confidential men was paid $20,000.
8. He bargained with Tammany Hall to sign the infamous tax levies, and for which he received his price.
9. He was a partner with the late Health Officer Swinburne, who shared the plunder of that office with him.

The *Tribune* having raised nine objections to making James O'Brien Mayor, the *Commercial* submits the above qualifications in favor of Fenton for Secretary of the Treasury. This is the sort of Reformers that Tilden used to consort with when he wished the influence of the power in this City to send him as a delegate to a National or State Convention. If the *Tribune* can suggest more objections to O'Brien, we will furnish any quantity of certificates showing that Fenton is the most accomplished scoundrel out of State Prison. Tilden and his associate Reformers must be proud of their new ally.

Oakes Ames Again.

Among the lies of the Greeley papers it is asserted that Mr. Colfax appointed Oakes Ames Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and that Mr. Blaine retained him. The fact is, that Mr. Ames was never Chairman of that Committee, and that when Mr. Blaine made up the Committee he omitted Ames entirely. Now, let us have the nine hundred and ninety ninth lie. The other nine hundred and ninety eight are disposed of.

GRANT AND WILSON.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' SPEECH.

(Continued from Second Page.)

a not less universal hearing, nor be less potent in point of right influence.

Fellow-citizens, while we are deeply interested in maintaining the present financial and foreign policy of the Government which has given to our country credit, prosperity and peace; while we are touched by the humanity of the Administration toward the Indians, and commend its wisdom; while we, in common with other citizens, desire light taxation and an honest administration of the Government, the chief and all commanding interest which all feel in the contest, is found in its bearing upon the great questions of human liberty and equality. Here it touches us deeply, and is a matter of supreme concern. To the millions of our color at the South it is vastly more important than to us. It is, in effect, a thing of peace and war, of order and disorder, of life and death, if not of liberty and slavery. It, in fact, involves the maintenance of all the progress made during the last dozen years, and the inauguration of a process of reaction, which may land our race into a condition only a little better than the bondage and degradation of ages from which we have just begun to emerge.

I know that this statement of the issues involved is stoutly denied by one party to this canvass, and no doubt honestly denied, but you and I know that there is such a thing as being honestly wrong. Hell is said to be paved with good intentions.

The political canvass before us is indeed a very peculiar one. There is nothing like it in the past, and I hope there may never be anything like it in the future. To outward seeming we have two political parties seeking to possess the Government, while professing substantially the same principles and commending their candidates for the same noble qualities and dispositions. Two parties and one platform. It is this seeming agreement which leads to confusion, and would almost deceive the very elect. We have no longer an honest fight between armies under their own respective colors, battling for their own honestly-cherished objects, but a war under the same flags, between armies in the same uniform, and professing the same objects.

The best illustration of the political contest now proceeding is found in our late war for the Union. You will remember that neither party to that conflict was willing to declare its true object. The South said it was not fighting for slavery, and the North said it was not fighting against slavery; and yet they were fighting hard, and everybody who had any brains knew at the time that the two were really fighting about slavery, and that one was for it and the other was against it.

If we were left to find the path of duty simply by the light of professions and platforms, and by the men we find on the one side and on the other, we might possibly be misled; but happily we are dependent upon no such deceptive guides. There is such a thing as history, and the parties to this canvass have their respective histories. All the present rests upon all the past. You cannot divorce today from yesterday, nor this year from last year. In front of us today we have the same old enemy, the same old snake in a new skin, the same old Democratic Party, thinly veneered by a scale torn off the Republican Party. The wolf is all the more dangerous because of his white coat.

It is said that they have changed, that they have reformed; and yet you learn here to-night, from the words of the leading traitor of the South, that he is not ashamed of the lost cause. There is great talk about reconciliation; it is said that we must forget and forgive. We have heard a great deal of religion preached lately about our Southern brethren and the Democratic Party. It is said to have been converted. [Laughter.] But I am a little incredulous—some would say sceptical—about this matter. Conversion is a great fact, even in the individual, but when 2,900,000 men are suddenly converted, a fact of that kind, it seems to me, requires a good deal of evidence to support it. That a large number of men were converted in a single day was three thousand, and that was on the day of Pentecost. [Applause and laughter.] For my part, I have learned this in the case of individuals: They usually remember the time when and the place where their dungeon shook; when their feet were taken out of the mire and set upon the rock; but thus far the Democratic Party have been unable to tell me when, where, how, and under whose preaching this great conversion has taken place. Where I have been they were talking of the Prodigal Son, but here in New-York, perhaps, they don't care much about the Prodigal Son. [Laughter.] Between the two parties the Democratic Party and the Prodigal Son—there are certainly some points of resemblance. For instance: He was hungry. [Loud laughter and applause.] He seems to have been from home for about twelve years, and to have had little or nothing to eat all the time, so that he would even fain have filled himself with the husks that the swine did eat. But when he saw his father he said: "Father, I have sinned before heaven and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy servant." Now, this was humility, and it is there that the parallel ceases. [Applause.] He came home to drive out the elder son, but only wanted to be made a servant in his father's house. It is here, as I said, that the analogy ceases. The Democratic Party does not come home in that spirit, after having spent our substance, wasted our wealth, piled up a mountain of debt. Well, I did not come here to argue or to expound. I have doubts about the sincerity of this Democratic conversion. For one, I don't think it will be safe to trust to that conversion just yet. I am willing to receive the Prodigal Son, but I would keep him in a subordinate position for a little time longer. Let us imitate the wisdom of our Methodist brethren and take the Democrats on probation. [Applause and laughter.] I have an appeal to make to you on behalf of my race. There are millions of them who are to-night like chickens under a fence when the scream of the hawk is heard in the air. In the anxious state they are afraid of the shadow of the adumbration of a possibility of the reinstatement of the old master class to power in the Southern States, and I am here to-night to ask you for four years more of the beneficent rule of the Republican Party, and four years more of the steady, unimpassioned, eagle-eyed, clear, steady, arm-nerved Hero, man—Ulysses S. Grant. [Enthusiastic applause.] When you felt the earth crumbling beneath your feet, when the fate of the Republic trembled in the balance, oh, then, in your extremity you called upon the black man to reach out his black, iron arm. [Applause.] And they came 200,000 strong; and from that hour the tide of battle turned. We don't say we put down the rebellion, but we helped to put it down, and so incurred the heavy displeasure of the master-class at the South. And that displeasure is not now passed. We are unable to meet it without your help. The only thing that stops the bloody arm of the Ku Klux to-night is Ulysses S. Grant. [Loud applause.] Keep him there. [Voices—We will.] I am not here to abuse Horace Greeley. I have known him well and long, and have loved him much, but he is in very bad company. My friends say, Why, Mr. Douglass, are you going to desert Horace Greeley? I answer, No, but Horace Greeley has deserted us. It is like the story of Paddy when he landed in the United States and first resolved to ride a mule. He knew nothing of the use of a saddle and still less of that of the stirrups. Well, he mounted the mule, but disdained to use the stirrups. Using a stick, he made the mule begin to gallop, and as the animal dashed along the stirrups struck his sides and caused him to rush madly on, nearly unseating Paddy. By and by the mule got one of his hind legs in the stirrup, which being observed by Paddy, he shouted: "Be jabers, if yez is going to get on, it is time for me to get off." [Laughter.] Now, as the Democratic Party has begun to mount Horace, it is time for me to get off Horace. [Loud applause. It is a remarkable evidence of the intelligent instincts of the colored people of the South, and shows how wisely they have selected in thif matter, when it is known that, notwithstanding all the blandishments, they can see that with Horace Greeley in power the old master is again brought back into power, while with Grant in power liberty and equality prevails throughout the land. [Loud applause.]

But I have spoken of the Democratic platform as in substance the same as the Republican platform. In this I have been too liberal to our adversaries, and less than just to our friends. The Democratic platform was doubtless intended to bear a Republican construction, and to seem like the genuine article, but it is, in fact and in effect, as opposed to it as freedom is to slavery. There are three or four little words in it, put in for a purpose which makes it a political document of the most dangerous and destructive kind. As on a railroad, you have only to move the switch a single inch, and the train is taken from the true track and hurled over the embankment, killing and maiming the passengers. So here we have one or two little words which change the whole direction of the country from safety to ruin, and from liberty to slavery. The Cincinnati Democratic platform declares itself opposed to reopening the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. In another place it declares for "local self-government with impartial suffrage," as against national protection and universal suffrage.

Now, first: I object to the word "settled." It leaves room for certain men to deny, as Mr. Black, of Pennsylvania, does deny, that anything was settled by those amendments. Nothing is, or can be settled by fraud; and the Democratic party has again and again declared these amendments frauds and unconstitutional. But the most objectionable and most dangerous feature of this Democratic platform is its denial of the right of the National Government to protect the liberties of its citizens in the States, and its declaration in favor of impartial suffrage and universal suffrage. Under these two doctrines the whole body of liberty as contained in the several amendments of the Constitution may be undermined, subverted and destroyed. They point out the two ways in which those amendments may be evaded and made of non-effect. By the one they may limit suffrage, and by the other they may strip the freedmen and their friends of national protection.

But we are told by our friends of the Greeley persuasion that our fears our groundless; that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are now a part of the Constitution, and there is no power to take them out of the Constitution.

Alas! this assurance is little better than a mockery; constitutions do not execute themselves. We have had justice enough in our Constitution from the beginning to have made slavery impossible. The trouble never was in the Constitution, but in the administration of the Constitution. All experience shows that laws of little value in the hands of those unfriendly to their objects.

Besides, the very essence of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments is in the grant of power to Congress to enforce them by "appropriate legislation." Without legislation these provisions may be evaded and practically rendered null and void. Now, what hope have we that a Democratic Congress will enforce these provisions by appropriate legislation?

But let us look at the workings of the Constitution. Under that instrument it would appear that oppression of an American citizen would be impossible in any of the States; that the citizen of New-York would be as safe in South Carolina as in New-York; yet we well know that until within the last few years the free liberty of a Northern man was impossible in the South. I, therefore, as a black man first, as a man next, and as a newly-born citizen of the United States—a citizenship beyond all others on the globe—as such a citizen I ask you, one and all, to exert every faculty to retain in power that party which has made the country glorious before the world, if you want the country prosperous. I now ask you, if you desire success, to give three hearty, rousing cheers for Ulysses S. Grant, and if you wish to do so, follow me. Hip, hip, hip. (As he thus spoke he waved his handkerchief three times, each wave eliciting a thundering cheer that made the walls ring. At the end of the last, three additional cheers were given for Douglass.)

The Chairman then announced that the meeting stood adjourned until next Wednesday, when other speakers would be present, and by which time Horace Greeley would furnish them plenty of new texts to speak upon.

REFORM MOVEMENTS.

Secret Conference at the Astor House—The Probable Programme for the Local Campaign.

Pursuant to a call of the Reform Association, issued on Monday, asking all organizations to send delegates to confer with its Executive Committee yesterday, to unite in nominating suitable candidates for the City and County offices, a secret conference was held, at noon, at No. 2 Astor House. The following committees were present: On behalf of the Republican Central Committee were Hon. J. H. White, G. W. Lyon, H. D. Lapaugh, Hon. J. J. Townsend, and James W. Farr; Municipal Reform Association, S. V. R. Cooper, Charles Butts, Charles M. Hall, and H. D. Jones; Young Men's Reform Democracy, Thomas L. Sneed, and Townsend Cox; Reform German Association, five members; Council of Political Reform, Mr. Freeborn and others; the Bar Association, Messrs. Marbury, Van Cott, Nash and others. The Reform Association was represented by Myer Stern. Major Bundy, R. C. Root, James W. Girard, John Foley and Thomas C. Fitzpatrick. The conference, which for the most part, was informal, although nominally presided over by Myer Stern, did not last long. Its deliberations consisted mainly of an interchange of views and conversations *tête a tête* by the gentlemen present. There is no indication that anything very definite was done, although Mr. John Foley positively assured our reporter that the several committees expressed their inclination to co-operate with, and concur in, the nominations which are to be made by the Reform Association's Executive Committee at its next meeting, to take place next week. The same gentleman stated that the following names were mentioned as those from which the candidates for the several offices are to be taken, by the conference yesterday: For Mayor—W. F. Havemeyer, Col. Stebbins, A. T. Stewart and Oswald Ottendorfer; for Supreme Court Judge—H. C. Carter, Judge Leonard, Mr. Nash, J. H. Choate, Henry E. Anderson and D. D. Field; for Surrogate; for Court Judge—James W. Girard, Jr., H. Morrison, Judge Van Voorst; for City Judge—Ex-Judge Sutherland and Bedford; for District-Attorney—John McKeon, Abraham R. Lawrence and Gen. M. T. McMahon. Names were mentioned for the nominees to minor offices, none of which were considered at any length. It is further stated that nominations will be made regardless of political creed—honesty and capacity for the office being the only attributes to be considered.

The Committee appointed by the Republican General Committee to represent that organization at the conference, expressed through Henry D. Lapaugh their unwillingness to make or lend the weight of their indorsement to any nominations, for the reason that they had no authorization to do so from the General Committee. The Bar Association was not formally represented at the Conference. It was said that the Committee of Seventy was represented, but the gentlemen comprising the Republican Committee, with several of whom our reporter spoke, did not see any representative of that body. Among the gentlemen spoken of for the vacant seat on the Supreme Court Bench were Ernest S. Van Winkle, Hooper C. Van Vorst and Henry Nicholl. Col. Stebbins, Ex-Mayor Havemeyer and Oswald Ottendorfer were talked of in connection with the Mayoralty. The regular Republican Convention takes place next month, and it is not probable that the General Committee will indorse any nominations until after that Convention.

Samples of "Political Discussion" According to Greeley's Ideas.

The following contributions to the "best political thought of the day" are from yesterday's *Tribune* leading-article columns:

"'The Gentleman in Politics'—Gov. Hawley on the Western stump denouncing Horace Greeley as a secessionist and an enemy of the soldiers! Faugh!"

"Why lingereth Tremain in his tent? Why is not the eloquent voice of the Tweddle Hall orator heard in the land? Can it be that the Dix and Tremain succotash has been too much for him? We search the Grant Committee's list of appointments in vain for the name of the eloquent Tremain. Why is this thus?"

The Colored People and Kernan.

The *Tribune* is now trying to induce the colored men to vote for Kernan and the rest of the Democratic State ticket. But no longer ago than April 7, 1871, in an article referring to the action of the Constitutional Convention, upon the subject of negro suffrage, it singled out Francis Kernan and some others by name for its denunciation, and said that he and his fellow Democrats "would make a record which must compel every colored voter to distrust them and their party ever more." The record was made, and the colored men will fulfill their part of the contract.

New Officers of the Erie Railroad.

The following new appointments of officers on the Erie Road took effect yesterday by order of H. D. V. Pratt, Superintendent of transportation, and approved by A. S. Diven, Vice-President: R. B. Cable, General Superintendent of Transportation; G. S. Reddington, Assistant Superintendent of Transportation, with the charge of the Eastern and Delaware Division and Branches. C. W. Gardner, acting Assistant Superintendent of Transportation, with charge of the Susquehanna and Rochester Division and Branches. R. G. Taylor, Assistant Superintendent of Transportation, with charge of the Western and Buffalo Division and Branches. All rules and regulations and unrepealed general and special orders relative to the movement of trains, distribution of cars and government of employes connected with the department continue in force until further notice.

The Burnett Murder.

On Sunday evening Joseph Burnett, a Swedish lighter-man, was stabbed and instantly killed by either one of his two brother-in-laws, Timothy and Garrett Landers, two Irish tailors. Burnett's wife said that Timothy Landers stabbed her husband. Timothy, who was arrested two hours after the murder, said his brother Garrett did the deed. Last night Garrett was arrested, and locked up in the Delancey-street Station. He said that Burnett struck him three times, and he defended himself.

Personal.

Commodore Inman, of the United States Navy; Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Lieut.-Gov. Allen C. Beach, of Watertown; Rapael Zaldivar, Minister from Costa Rica to Paris; Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Hon. T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, and Hon. Geo. B. Lunderman, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Rawson, of the United States Army; Hon. Henry Musgrave, of Mississippi, and Col. R. McAllister, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. Jas. R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va.; Gen. Geo. Wigg, of New-Orleans, and A. Cagnion, of France, are at the New-York Hotel. Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor House. Admiral Polo and Lieut.-Commander Pilon, of the Spanish Navy, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. C. G. Loring, of Boston, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. D. McCarthy, of Syracuse, is at the Gilsey House.

Inspectors of Election.

United States Commissioner Davenport had an interview with Mayor Hall yesterday, relative to the operation of the United States and State election in this City in November. The conference is understood to have been harmonious and mutually satisfactory. Mr. Davenport has received numerous applications from persons willing to serve as United States Supervisors of election. Republicans are suffering much annoyance from the Police Commissioners in the assignment of inspectors of election.

KUKLUX IN GEORGIA.

Renewal of the Outrages Against Republicans—Wilkinson County Again Infested—Colored Grant and Wilson Men Flogged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—Information of a trustworthy character comes from Wilkinson County to this city which shows that the Kuklux organization still exists in Georgia, and that its members have renewed their campaign of blood and outrage. On the night of the 16th inst. a band of disguised men went to the house of Freeman Jones, a respectable colored men, in search of parties who had, a few days previously, participated in the organization of a Grant and Wilson Republican Club at Gordon, in Wilkinson County. Jones and another colored man named Morris succeeded in making their escape, but the outlaws succeeded in capturing Charlton, a prominent colored Republican, who had taken part in the meeting. They whipped Charlton most mercifully, inflicting upon him serious, if not fatal injuries. The women and children were insulted and abused, but they escaped uninjured. This is the same county in which the Kuklux committed so many revolting outrages two years ago, when they mutilated the persons of Henry Lowther and William Bryans, two colored men who had voted the Republican ticket, and participated actively in the election. It was here also that Sheriff Deats was murdered, and his body thrown into a mill-pond; and Aibert Stanley met a similar fate. Recent letters, and other trustworthy sources of information from Wilkinson and adjoining counties, induce the belief here that perhaps less than one-third of the colored vote will be polled in that section of the State. Similar reports come in from other sections in Southern and Middle Georgia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nomination of a Candidate for Congressman in Banks' Place by the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Fifth Congressional District Republican Convention was held here today. It was largely attended. Ex-Congressman William Bailey was permanent Chairman. Hon. Daniel W. Gooch, of Melrose, received the nomination on the first ballot, getting all but one of the votes cast, the one being for James M. Buffum, of Lynn, who is a candidate for Congress in this district of the Labor Reformers. Mr. Gooch accepted the nomination in a brief speech, pledging himself, if elected, to carry out as far as lay in his power the principles of the Republican Party. A set of resolutions were adopted and congratulatory speeches were made by some of the most prominent delegates present. The resolutions exhibit the record of Grant's Administration, and express the conviction that if re-elected, he will continue to add to the happiness and security of the country. This district is composed of the towns and cities of Arlington, Belmont, Burlington, Charlestown, Everett, Lexington, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Nahant, Saugus, Somerville, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Winchester and Woburn. Nearly all of these towns and cities were in the Sixth—Gen. Bank's district. Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott were in Gen. Butler's district. The vote of Banks' district in the last Congressional election was: Banks, 10,548; Tarbox, Democratic, 5,123; Clark, Temperance, 634; scattering, 67. The total Republican majority at last Congressional election in these towns was between 3,500 and 4,500.

The Convention of the Democrats and soreheads, which it is now expected will nominate Banks, will be held next week. Mr. Gooch makes his first campaign speech at Winchester to-morrow night. Mr. Gooch was in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and in 1865 was appointed by President Johnson Navy Agent for the port of Boston. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist Convention of 1866. He is a native of Maine, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a lawyer by profession. He has been a Republican from the start, and has the reputation of being a man of ability and sterling worth.

THE INDIANS.

Large and Important Delegation from Hostile Tribes to Visit Washington—No Promises Made Nor Concessions Granted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATOKA, Indian Territory, Sept. 25.—There leaves here to-morrow for Washington one of the largest and most important delegations of Indians that has visited the East in many years. It includes representatives of the tribes who have been so troublesome on the borders of Kansas, New-Mexico and Texas, and delegations from the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches and Arrapahoes, headed by Lone Wolf, Milky Way, Pacer and Big Mouth respectively, with other chiefs of quieter tribes, numbering in all forty. The party is in the charge of Capt. Henry E. Alvord, Special Commissioner of the Indian Department, and has been made up by his exertions without any such patching up of a peace, or concessions on behalf of the Government, as is represented by the opposition Press. The only favor promised is that they shall see the prisoner chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, while on their journey, but no promise has been made of release, nor of condonement of the atrocities committed during the past two years.

COLORADO NEWS.

Accidents and Incidents—Progress of the Railroad—Important Mining Discoveries.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 25.—James Hooker, recently from Syracuse, N. Y., while oiling machinery at Halleck's planing mill yesterday, was caught by the coat-sleeve in a revolving plane, and his left arm literally torn into shreds to the shoulder, when the machine became choked and stopped. There is no probability of his recovery.

Albert Goff, a negro, committed suicide yesterday morning.

A shooting affray occurred, yesterday, between John Lewis and Warren Howell, at Rainy Creek, thirty-five miles from Denver. Howell was peppered with a shot-gun, and Lewis seriously wounded by a pistol ball. Howell came to town and gave himself up to the authorities.

The Territorial Fair opened here yesterday. The attendance was large, and the exhibition of fine horses, stock and agricultural implements superior to that of any previous year.

The stage line from Golden City to Central City and Georgetown is discontinued. The cars now run to within five miles of Black Hawk, where they connect with coaches to Georgetown, via Central City.

A wonderful discovery was made recently, six miles west of Caribou, of an enormous silver ledge, or system of ledges, so locked and woven together as to be practically one ledge. It measures sixty-three feet in width and can be clearly traced over five miles, carrying ore the entire distance that assays $75 to $1,000 per ton. The surrounding formation is primary granite, and the ore carries galena, black and gray sulphuret, &c. A large number of men are already at work upon it, and it is the sensation of the whole mining region.

In the Marshall Tunnel, near Georgetown, a vein of solid mineral was struck on Saturday. It is thirty inches wide. Great activity exists everywhere in the mines, and reports come from all quarters of larger yields than ever.

Shameful Treatment of Ferry Passengers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We desire, through your valuable columns, to call the attention of the public to a few facts in reference to exceedingly shabby treatment by the Staten Island Ferry Company, of Westfield disaster fame. Last evening the writer was one of about 100 people, purposing to reach the Island by the 9 P. M. boat. The weather was somewhat foggy, but not so dense but what we could see light ahead for at least two miles, and the Brooklyn ferry-boats plied back and forth with no difficulty whatever—not even ringing the fog-bell. Nine o'clock came and no boat; 10 and 11, and finally 11¾, at which time there should have been another boat, but still none came, and finally, about 12 o'clock, the employes of the Ferry Company turned out the lights, and the sixty or seventy persons who had remained with the vain hope that the last, or 11¾ boat, might arrive, and they still be able to reach home, turned away indignantly to seek for shelter, many doubtless not knowing where. There were in the assembly many of the laboring class; some few of these remained in the ferry-house all night, sleeping on benches, &c. There were also a number of sewing-girls and many others of the poorer class, who could ill afford to pay hotel rates—what became of them is best known to themselves.

Now, it is through the Press, and only through it, that the public can hear to advantage of these outrages in hopes that they may be remedied, and your valued paper has done so much to aid in reform, that we appeal to you to place these facts before the public. Such treatment as this would, if repeated, soon cause our beautiful Island to depopulate, and indeed it is only for want of regular and proper communication with New-York, that we do not grow as rapidly as our New-Jersey neighbors and others, to whom every facility for quick and safe transit is offered. The above facts are nothing new. It has often happened before, and whenever a slight excuse is offered to lay over, it is done. We had hoped that when the Ferry Company changed hands (?) we should certainly see some improvements, but alas for our hopes, there are none whatever, and if last night's experience is a sample, we are rather moving in the opposite direction. STATEN ISLANDERS.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1872.

INDIANA.

Desperate Scheme of Fraud Concocted by the Greeleyites—Colonization from Kentucky to be Resorted to—Greeley Himself in the Conspiracy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—Information was received here this morning, which is entirely trustworthy, that Mr. Greeley was permitted to come West by his Democratic managers solely with the view of influencing the Indiana election in favor of Hendricks. The visit to the Exposition was merely an excuse, and the general "swinging round the circle" only incidental to the real object of his journey, the main feature of which was the hegira to Louisville. In that city on Sunday a consultation was held at the Galt House, in which several leading Greeley Democrats participated. The situation was freely canvassed and admitted to be critical, whereupon it was determined to omit no means to carry Hendricks through, and as a chief measure to secure this end it was decided that all the money which could be raised should be sent here at once. Trustworthy collectors were appointed, and all day Monday and Tuesday these persons were persistently begging from Democratic merchants with moderate success, as several thousand dollars were raised. The Kentuckians argue that their battle is being fought here, and say one dollar spent now in Indiana is worth ten spent in Kentucky after the October election.

Active measures are also on foot to colonize largely from Kentucky, for the Democrats there admit that if the Republicans carry Indiana in October, Grant will get the electoral vote of their State. It is further ascertained that money is also being raised to a large amount in St. Louis to help Hendricks. These facts fully explain the confidence of his partisans recently shown, as well as the begging of Greeley himself at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday, which, without this knowledge, appeared superlatively silly.

The Republicans have all along fully understood that the Greeleyites would commit any fraud to win the election, and especially that of colonization, if they had the money; and now having the proof that they have some funds for this purpose, they are taking measures to thwart these rascally schemes. Col. Foster, Chairman State Committee, today sends out a circular, warning the Republicans of these machinations, and calling on them to prevent their success, as can be done to a great extent, by vigilance and resolution at the polls.

This information of contemplated Democratic frauds, and the means to carry them out, has unnerved no one, nor has it changed the view of the situation entertained for some days. The Republicans claim to be still sure of the State, and believe that it will be impossible for the Democrats to commit frauds sufficient to carry it so far as now appears. The most they can do is to make it seem closer than it is. Yet there may be something not yet known, and Republicans are preparing for every emergency. E. C.

Increased Activity Among the Republicans—Important Meetings Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 25.—The revelations of the morning are stirring the Republicans to increased activity, and wherever the news has gone meetings have been larger, and a more determined spirit shown. The chief gatherings of today have been at Laporte, addressed by Senator Morton, and Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; South Bend, by Gen. Hawley; Connersville, by Gen. Low Wallace and Hon. John A. Bingham; Princeton, by Hon. James S. Orth; Independence, by Senator Pratt; Martinsville, by Hon. William Williams, and at this place, where Hon. Richard Thompson, of Terre Haute, delivered one of his ablest speeches, awakening his audience to the most intense enthusiasm. Old Wabash promises Browne 1,500 majority, which is far better than she has lately done for the good cause. The great event of the campaign occurs at Warsaw to-morrow, where there will be an immense mass-meeting lasting all day and all night, which will be addressed by Gen. Logan of Illinois; Gov. Woodford, of New-York; Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut; Hon. Richard Thompson, of Indiana, and many other distinguished speakers. All Northern Indiana is alive, and will speak plainer than ever before for freedom, peace and prosperity.

OHIO.

Mr. Greeley Stirs up a Hornet's Nest—The Campaign Warming.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—The entire Western Republican Press is on Mr. Greeley's track with a vengeance for his secession doctrine and his insults to the soldiers at Pittsburg, for his reiterated financial heresies at Cincinnati and Louisville, and for his venomous assault on Colfax, Garfield, Judge Kelley, and other prominent Congressmen by his assumption at Indianapolis of the infamous Credit Mobilier slander. Greeley grew desperate as he proceeded, and it is known here that his intimate adherents had become thoroughly frightened. His visit here will be without political effect in Cuyahoga County.

The campaign in Ohio is warming up with great rapidity. Gen. Garfield, Gen. Fairchilds, and others, are waking up the old Western Reserve, and on Tuesday week there will be here in Cleveland one of the largest political demonstrations ever seen in Northern Ohio. It will be a day and evening affair. The trades will all be represented, and the prominent speakers will be Senator Wilson, Gen. Garfield, Congressman Upson, Col. Parsons, the Republican candidate for Congress, and others. The contest for Congress in this district is very warm, both candidates being well known and personally very popular.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Important Meeting in Scranton—The Future Vice-President and the Future Governor of the State Address the Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Republicans of Luzerne County had a grand rally here today to listen to Senator Wilson and Gen. Hartranft. Wilson spoke for over an hour, and gave a scathing review of the career of the Democratic Party up to the time they astonished the country and themselves by adopting Greeley as a candidate for President. He exposed the financial crotchet of Greeley, and showed in a clear light the practical benefits that had resulted to the commercial and industrial interests of the country from the Administration of Gen. Grant. He was followed by Gen. Hartranft, who was received with great enthusiasm, and who gave a practical answer to the slanders that have been uttered against him; in the fact that during his six years' service as Auditor-General of Pennsylvania the debt of the State had been reduced $10,000,000 by the taxes collected on corporations; and is in a fair way to be entirely extinguished in six years more. He said that an attempt had been made by a clique to defeat him, because he refused to make a settlement with them at the expense of the State Treasury. Judge Mercur then made a few remarks, and was followed by Ex-Congressman Campbell, of Schuylkill. A delegation of 150 Republicans came over from Binghamton, N. Y., accompanied by Gen. Robinson, who, with others, addressed another mass-meeting held at the "Tannery" in the evening. A grand torch-light parade was to have been included in the programme this evening, but a violent rain-storm prevented. Senator Wilson speaks at Allentown to-morrow night, and will address the people of Lancaster and Chester during the week, after which he will take the stump in Ohio.

Evidence on the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 25.—Affidavits were taken here to-day regarding the Mountain Meadow massacre which fully corroborate the testimony of Bishop Smith, and give further details showing more positively the guilt of the Mormon leaders. Testimony was obtained here today proving the identity of the assassins of Dr. Robinson.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 26.

Middletown, (P. M.)	Hon. E. Delafield Smith. Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Bath	Gen. John L. Swift.
Ithaca	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Norwich	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Truxton	Hon. R. Holland Duell.
Westford	Hon. Neli Gilmour.
Oyster Bay	Hon. William P. Fiero. Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
York Centre	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Margaretville	Hon. Marcus Lyon. Hon. S. F. Miller.
Islip	Hon. Allard Anthony. Hon. Isaac Dayton. A. W. Gleason.
Guilford	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Fowler	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Marathon	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Breslau	Major J. C. F. Bayland.
Belmont	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Slaterville	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Niagara Falls	Rev. William F. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Shokan	Hon. George A. Sharpe.
21st Ward, Brooklyn	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
8th-av. and 43d-st., N. Y.	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon. J. Seaver Pace.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. Benj. K. Phelps. Hon. Horace Russell.
Wyoming Village	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Northport, Long Island	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Canajoharie	Hon. Anson S. Wood.
10th Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. William A. Sackett. Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
20th Ward, Brooklyn	Col. Manuel Crowley. Henry S. Smith.
Catskill	Hon Seth L. Milliken.
Newman's Hall, 9th av.	Gen. Dennis F. Burke. Col. Charles S. Spencer.
Garnerville	Frederick S. Gedney.
New-Scotland	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
12 University-place, N. Y.	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Parish	Hon. Horace V. Howland.
No. 346 8th-av., New-York	Hon. C. D. Murray
Chemung	Hon. John R. Selkreg.
No. 26 Delancey st., N. Y.	Col. Charles S. Spencer. Col. L. H. Bowan. William Inman.
No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., N. Y.	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Clockville	James B. Jenkins.
Hunter's Point, L. I.	Hon. W. W. Northrop. Dr. David Bell. Gen. T. M. Hite.
Dean's Corners	John T. Davidson.
Amenia	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Kromm's Hall, 33d-st.	Hon. Robert Sewell. Willitt Denike, Jr.
Yorkville	Henry D. Tyler.

Friday, Sept. 27.

Oswego, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Oswego, (Evening.)	Hon. Frederick Douglass. Gen. E. M. Lee.
McGrawville	Hon. R. Holland Duell.
Cherry Valley	Hon. Neli Gilmour.
Wellsborough, Penn	Hon. Gabriel L. Smith.
Waverly	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Geneseo	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Downsville	Hon. Marcus Lyon. Hon. S. F. Miller.
Enfield Centre	Hon. Francis M. Finch. William L. Bostwick.
Smyrna	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Hammond	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Astoria	Hon. E. Delafield Smith. Col. F. S. Lambert
Bleecker Buildings, N. Y.	Hon. Thomas D. Adams Edward De Forest.
Corning	Gen. John L. Swift.
Wellsville	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Groton	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Woodstock	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Camden	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Huntington, Long Island	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon. Gen. E. M. Lee.
Coxsackie	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Alleghany	Hon. George Baltz.
South Valley	Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
No. 12 University-place, New-York	Hon. C. P. Vedder.
Lee	Hon. Elias H. Roberts.
Guilderland	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Elmira	Hon. Chas. H. Van Wyck. Hon John L. Parker.
No. 1,000 Third-avenue, New-York	Hon. Robert Sewell. Henry D. Tyler.
Argyle	Hon. John C. Smith.
Danby	Hon. J. W. Dwight. E. A. Woodin.
Throopsville	S. E. Payne.
Breesport	Hon. John H. Selkreg. Henry Howland.
No. 457 3d-av., New-York	George W. Parker.
Whitestone, (P. M.)	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Marlborough	Frederick G. Gedney.
Yorkville	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Harlem	Hon. Chas A. Flammer.
Yorkshire	Hon. C. P. Vedder. Hon. Anson S. Wood.
Scipio Centre	Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Dobb's Ferry	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Kromm's Hall, 33d-st.	Horace Russell.
Dublin	Gen. Thos. M. Hite.
84th-st. and 8th-av.	Col. Charles S. Spencer.
Tully	Hon. David J. Mitchell.
North Cohocton	Col. A. E. Baxter.

Saturday, Sept. 28.

Cato, (P. M.)	Hon. Frederick Douglass. Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Spencer, (P. M.)	Gen. John. C. Robinson. Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon. John L. Parker. Gen. E. M. Lee.
Cincinnatus	Hon. R. Holland Duell.
Worcester	Hon. Neli Gilmour.
Bethlehem	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Livonia Station	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Walton	Hon. Marcus Lyon. Hon. S. F. Miller. Hon. F. M. Finch.
Dryden	William L. Bostwick.
Afton	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Morristown	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Addison	Gen. John L. Swift.
Andover	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Caroline Centre	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Dunkirk	Dr. E. G. Storck. Hon. George Baltz.
Steamburg	Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
Pearsalls, Long Island	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Van Ettenville	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Port Byron	Hon. Horace V. Howland. Hon. Butler G. Noble.
North Chemung	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Poland, (P. M.)	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Kinderhook	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Wayland	Col. A. E. Baxter.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 25, the attendance was large and business was active, as will be seen from the following report: James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. A. Brandreth, Esq., referee, sold the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot—latter 20 by 74—No. 23 East Twentieth-street, north side, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, for $27,900; also the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot—latter 23 by 74—No. 27 East Twenty-second-street, next house but one adjoining above, for $28,100; also a one-half interest in thirteen gore lots of land, without fronts, together forming a triangular plot, 400 by 88 by 370, located in the centre of the block, bounded by Sixth and Seventh avenues, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue and 300 feet east of Seventh-avenue, for $15,200, the purchaser of all the above being Francis W. Worth. The figures were all considered low. For the interest in the unimproved property, considerable competition ensued upon the offering, the first bid made being $5,000, from which point the price advanced to the sum noted. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, T. Hennessey, Esq., referee, disposed of two full size lots on East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 250 feet east of Second-avenue, for $2,850 over and above a first mortgage amounting to $3,950, making the total price realized for the plot $6,800. The purchaser was Wm. H. Colwell & Co., the owners of a third mortgage. E. H. Ludlow & Co., also under Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles E. Crowell, Esq., referee, sold the first-class four-story brick store and lot No. 66 Front-street, west side, between Cuyler's-alley and Old-slip, for $16,250, to J. Rowan. The same firm adjourned the other legal sale noticed by them for the day of house and lot No. 705 Fourth-street until to-morrow (Friday.) The legal sale by Wm. Kennelly, of house and lot in Great Jones-street, between Broadway and the Bowery, was also further adjourned until Oct. 25. In regard to the legal sale of house and lot No. 45 East Twenty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue, by E. A. Lawrence, nothing was done, neither the auctioneer nor the referee putting in an appearance. Concerning the suburban auctions held yesterday, namely, at Maywood, N. J., by Winans, Sands & Garrettson, and at Bayonne City, N. J., by Jere. Johnson, Jr., reports will be made to-morrow.

The suburban auction at Whitestone, Long Island, conducted by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, was attended by over 1,500 people, and as expected a good success was achieved, in all 173 lots being sold for $36,933, the average per lot being better than that realized at previous sales. Full details are appended. Another sale will be held at Whitestone before the close of the season, when the balance of this valuable property will be offered. A fair success was also achieved by Lewis E. Wood on Tuesday at the sale of property conducted by him of lots belonging to the Slaight estate, located in the Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City, thirty-three lots being sold in the aggregate for $12,445, an average of about $375 apiece. Details of this sale will also be found below.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the only auction announced to occur is the legal sale in charge of R. R. Hazard, Jr., of the four-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 18 West Fourteenth-street, 270 feet west of Fifth-avenue, a very valuable property. The following suburban auction heretofore unreferred to, is also advertised for to-day by J. M. Gibson. Sale, by order of guardian, at Jersey City, N. J., on the property, at 2½ P. M., of thirty-nine well-located lots, in the Sixteenth Ward of the city named, situate respectively on Bramhall and Jackson avenues, Union, Atlantic, Barrows and Pine streets, formerly the old Bergen ball ground, within three minutes' walk of the depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad, and distant from this City but thirteen minutes. Sale peremptory, on easy terms.

The following recent transactions at private contract are reported: Sale by John H. White to Isaac Hartman, of eleven lots, together forming plot 100 by 275, on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-second-street, for $50,000. Sale by V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, of one lot, 25.6 by 100, east side of the Grand Boulevard, 25.5 feet south of Seventy-second-street, for $21,250; also, one lot, 25 by 100, on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, with frame building thereon of no particular value, for $18,000. Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, of four-story brown-stone front house and lease of lot, No. 2 West Fiftieth-street, 25 by 65 by 100, for $50,000. The same firm also report the sale of the brown-stone front house and lease of lot, No. 4 West Fifteenth-street, 27.6 by 60 by 100, for $57,500. Both the above are Columbia College leases, and the ground rent in the first-named property is $520 per year.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

In addition to the real estate business conducted at the Exchange yesterday, at a stock auction, Muller, Wilkins & Co. disposed of the following securities at the percentage prices noted:

Twenty shares Albany City Bank, $100 each, 134.
Fifty shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 114⅛.
Eighty-one shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 150⅛.
Fifty shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 128.
Seventy shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 115.
One hundred and three shares National Mechanics' Banking Association, $50 each, 108.
One hundred shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 115⅛.
Fifty shares Seventh Ward National Bank, $100 each, 97⅛.
Thirteen shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 151.
Two hundred and fifty shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each, 149.
Thirty-two shares Union National Bank, $50 each, 138.
One hundred shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 100.
Thirty-one shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company $100 each, 133¾.
$1,240 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip Stock, 100.
Eighty-seven shares Lykens Valley Railroad Company, $20 each, 108.
Four shares Lyken's Valley Railroad and Coal Company, $50 each, 25.
Fifty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 115⅛.
$10,000 Second-avenue Railroad Company third mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due 1885, interest October and April, 83.
$10,000 Second-avenue Railroad Company fourth consolidated convertibles even per cent. bonds, due 1888, interest November and May.
$5,000 Second-avenue Railroad Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due 1876, 85.
$17,500 Northern Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 7 3-10 per cent. gold bonds, interest January and July, 94.
Fourteen shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 83⅛.
Eighty shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 99⅛.
Ten shares People's Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 117.
Thirty-five shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 140⅛.
Ten shares Sterling Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 86.
Twenty-five shares Anchor Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 80.
Thirteen shares Broadway National Bank, $25 each, 281¼.
Fifty shares North River Bank, $50 each, 91⅛.
Forty shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 91⅛.
Ten shares Bank of North America, $100 each, 103.
Five shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 129.
$3,000 Mobile City 8 per cent. old bonds, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 82⅛.
$3,000 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip stock, 97⅛.
$825 Williamsburg Gas-light Company 7 per cent. certificates, 102⅛.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story h. s. brick h. and l., No. 23 East 22d-st., n. s., between Broadway and 4th-av., lot 20x74	$27,900
1 3-story h. s. brick h. and l., No. 27 East 22d-st., n. s., next house but one adjoining above lot, 23x74	28,100
½ interest in 13 gore lots, together forming triangular plot, 400x88x370, in centre of block, bounded by 6th and 7th avs., 52d and 53d sts., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av. and 300 ft. e. of 7th-av.	15,200

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 4-story brick store and l., No. 66 (old No. 68) Front-st., w. s., between Cuyler's-alley and Old-slip, lot 20.6x92.6	$16,250

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 lots n. s. East 115th-st., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 25x100.11, sold in one plot	$6,800

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

12 lots, block No. 42, Nos. 1 to 12; P. G. and J. L. Legallez, New-York	$2,880
8 lots, block No. 42, Nos. 13 to 16 and 61; P. G. and J. L. Legallez, New-York	1,320
4 lots block No. 42, Nos. 57 to 60; Conrad Yokel, New-York	760
4 lots, block No. 42, Nos. 53 to 56; S. H. Baldwin, New-York	740
4 lots, block No. 42, Nos. 49 to 52; O. H. Toker, New-York	700
4 lots, block No. 42, Nos. 45 to 48; M. W. Robinson, Whitestone	700
6 lots, block No. 42, Nos. 39 to 44; E. B. Horton, Jr., New-York	1,380
6 lots, block No. 42, Nos. 33 to 38; J. L. Hamilton, New-York	1,050
4 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 1 to 4; John Kriete, Brooklyn	1,520
12 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 5 to 16; J. L. Hamilton, New-York	2,220
4 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 17 to 20; Thos. Bridgeman, Astoria	760
4 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 21 to 24; T. H. Baldwin, New-York	760
4 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 25 to 28; E. B. Horton, Jr., New-York	840
4 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 29 to 32; E. B. Horton, Jr., New-York	1,400
12 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 33 to 44; B. A. Armstrong, New-York	2,520
4 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 45 to 48; John Brennan, Poughkeepsie	800
4 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 49 to 52; R. R. Hopkins, Brooklyn	900
4 lots, block No. 44, Nos. 53 to 56; L. Brundage, New-York	960
4 lots, block No. 63, Nos. 1 to 4; J. H. Marshall, New-York	1,120
4 lots, block No. 63, Nos. 5 to 8; Mrs. Henri Fischer, Union Hill, N. J.	760
4 lots, block No. 63, Nos. 9 to 12; Mrs. Chas. Gibbons, Greenpoint	700
4 lots, block No. 63, Nos. 13 to 16; E. B. Horton, Jr., New-York	640
2 lots, block No. 63, Nos. 17 and 18; Margaret Lavan, New-York	340
3 lots, block No. 63, Nos. 19 to 21; Chas. Evans, New-York	570
4 lots, block No. 64, Nos. 1 to 4; W. F. Mennerly, Tarrytown	1,460
2 lots, block No. 64, Nos. 5 and 6; W. & G. Reade, New-York	520
6 lots, block No. 64, Nos. 7 to 12; H. A. Gildersleeve, New-York	1,560
2 lots, block No. 64, Nos. 13 and 14; H. A. Gildersleeve, New-York	490
2 lots, block No. 64, Nos. 15 and 16; Peter Schmick, Greenpoint	400
2 lots, block No. 64, Nos. 17 and 18; James W. Waite, New-York	380
2 lots, block No. 64, Nos. 19 and 20; James W. Waite, New-York	390
2 lots, block No. 64, lots Nos. 21 and 22; John Brown, New-York	400
4 lots, block No. 64, lots Nos. 23 to 26; John Ivers, New-York	740
6 lots, block No. 65, lots Nos. 1 to 6; Mrs. Chas. Gibbons, Greenpoint	1,230
6 lots, block No. 65, lots Nos. 7 to 12; J. S. Hamilton, New-York	960
2 lots, block No. 65, lots Nos. 37 and 38; Morton Shea, New-York	390
2 lots, block No. 65, lots Nos. 35 and 36; H. A. Gildersleeve, New-York	340
1 lot, block No. 65, lot No. 34; E. P. Whitney, New-York	170
2 lots, block No. 65, lots No. 29 and 30; F. Ramacciotti, New-York	350
2 lots, block No. 65, lots Nos. 27 and 28; J. D. Witham, New-York	350
1 lot, block No. 65, lot No. 26; Arthur O'Conner, New-York	210

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

By Lewis E. Wood.

2 lots, n. s. of Lexington-av., 257 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x100	$790
2 lots, n. s. of Lexington-av., 207 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x100	700
4 lots, n. s. of Lexington-av., 107 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x100	1,500
1 lot, s.w. corner of Lexington and Mallory avs., 25x110	485
1 lot, w. s. Mallory-av., adjoining the last, 25x107	355
1 lot, s. e. corner of Mallory-av. and Oxford-st., 23x97	475
1 lot, s. s. Mallory-av., adjoining the last, 22x98	355
4 lots, s. s. of Oxford-st., 97 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x89	1,500
4 lots, s. s. of Oxford-st., 197 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x89	1,160
2 lots, n. s. of Clendenny-av., 220 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x100	710
2 lots, n. s. of Clendenny-av., 270 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x100	820
2 lots, n. s. of Clendenny-av., 320 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x100	800
2 lots, n. s. of Clendenny-av., 370 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x100	780
3 lots, n. s. of Clendenny-av., 420 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x100	1,200
2 lots, n. s. of Clendenny-av., 495 ft. e. of Mallory-av., each 25x100	815

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Charles-st., s. s., 67.6 ft. w. of Greenwich-st. 52.4x20x42.8x42.4	—
8th-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x87.10, h. and l.	$15,200
66th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5	6,000
42d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2	26,000
78th-st., n. s., 108 ft. w. of 9th-av., 42x204.4x35.8	20,000
112th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th-av., 32.6x100.11, h. and l.; 113th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11	22,000
134th-st., n. s., 231.5 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.10x99.11, h. and l.	9,000
1st-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 47th-st., 25x60, h. and l.	19,000
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 128th-st., 188x105, h. and l.	7,500
3d-av., e. s., 43.8 ft. s. of 128th-st., 188x105, h. and l.	7,500
4th-av., n. w. corner of 103d-st., 50.5x80	4,000

LEASE.

3d-av., No. 1,057, 5 8-12 years, per year	$2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—On East 31st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone. On East 32d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone. On East 33d-st., near 5th-av., 3-story b. s., extra width. On West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 4-story brown stone. On East 42d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s., full width. On West 43d-st., near 6th-av., 3-story brown stone. On West 44th-st., near 6th-av., 3-story brown stone. On East 46th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s., full width. On West 47th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone. On West 48th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 3-story b. s. On West 49th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s., full width. On West 51st-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story b. s. On West 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone. On West 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4-story brown stone with extra lot. On West 56th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone. On East 61st-st., near Madison-av., 4-story b. s. On 5th-av., near 13th-st., 4-story brick, with extra lot. On 5th-av., near 44th-st., 4-story brown stone. On 5th-av., near 48th-st., 4 story b. s., extra width. On Lexington-av., n. 35th-st., 3-story b. s., full width. On Madison-av., near 34th-st., 4-story b. s., full width. On Madison-av., near 38th-st., 4-story b. s., full width. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!! Fifth, Madison and Park avs., principal cross streets; Broadway buildings; Central Park lots; properties to rent; new complete City maps, &c.; all comprised in our Free Register.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE ON 6TH-AV.—A fine plot 150x100 feet, with buildings, west side, South of 30th-st.
GREENE-ST.—150x100 feet, below Prince-st.
VACANT LOTS.—On Boulevard, in entire blocks and plots and lots in all locations.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN.
On
BOND AND MORTGAGE,
By GEO. B. WALTON, Agent, No. 21 Park-row.

TENEMENT PROPERTY MANAGED
AND
RENTS COLLECTED
By GEO. B. WALTON, Agent, No. 21 Park-row.

SECOND-AVENUE—FOUR-STORY BRICK high-stoop house near 18th-st.; built by day's work; 21.8x52, with extension of 15 feet more; lot 100; has separate laundry, all in perfect order; price only $35,000; terms easy.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—A full-sized four-story brown-stone house, in excellent order; dining-room, parlor, kitchen, laundry, eleven bedrooms and a fine cellar. This is an opportunity for a gentleman to secure a suitable house, in an unsurpassed locality, at a moderate price. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling with modern improvements; block all built up; 124th-st., near 1st-av.; possession given; price $8,500; terms easy.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of real estate investors to properties we can can offer for sale, situate in the lower end of Westchester County, or upon the island, on the east and west sides. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., a first-class 25 feet brown-stone-front house, with extension, in perfect order and elegantly and substantially furnished. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE FOR SALE—MADISON-SQUARE, to close an estate, No. 13 East 26th-st., north side Madison-square; lot, 30x197½ feet, with front on 27th-st. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

A BARGAIN IN 6TH-AV. LOTS—A plot of seven can be purchased very cheap, if attended to at once.
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND CHEAP plot of four lots on 70th-st., near Boulevard. For particulars apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 32 to 38 West 50th-st.; Columbia College lease; 20x55x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE LOT IN FEE on 5th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.; price $55,000, on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LOT ON 125TH-ST., EXTENDing through to 124th-st., 25 feet by 200, and containing two wooden cottages. Address "SEGNA," Box No. 80 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—RARE CHANCE.—A most valuable water power, half way between New-York and Philadelphia, on line of railway, together with extensive building site, is offered at a merely nominal price to parties contemplating the erection of factory buildings. Address, immediately, THOMPSON, No. 89 White-st., New-York.

BUY PROPERTY AT CRANFORD, on the Central Railroad, only forty minutes from this City; lots, building sites and cottages near depot, on high ground and free from chills and fever.
For sale at old-fashioned prices on easy terms by
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st.

ALTOGETHER THE MOST ACCESSIBLE AND DESIRABLE SUBURB—$2,500 CASH—Remainder by installments and mortgage.—Tasteful twelve-room cottage, thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st.; express-trains, over best roads; low fares; sixty trains; house has modern fittings; lot extra large, with garden, fruit, shade, lawn; within 1,000 feet of depot; stable if required. Key at West Elizabeth Station, (N. J. C. R. R.) For further particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, on Staten Island, a country residence on Bard and Castleton avs., ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing. The place, about twenty-two acres in extent, contains a Gothic house, billiard-room attached, gardener's cottage, three-carriage houses, cow-house, &c.
The grounds are laid out in spacious lawns.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR $25,000 OR MORE WILL BE paid in an exchange for City property, a splendid farm of 250 acres, having one mile of front on the east bank of the Hudson, near New-Hamburg; farm buildings all in perfect order; will sell, also, large and elegant brick mansion, graperies, &c., and fifty acres of the land adjoining the above. Apply to J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AT RAvenswood, opposite 55th-st., a plot of ground, 150 feet 6 inches on the East River by 580 feet, containing house, stable, &c.; can be used for business purposes; a long lease on reasonable terms will be given. Address "SEGNA," Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FARMS.—ALL sizes; 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 acres up. Several to exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A Beautiful Home

At Roselle, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

1,457 FEET ABOVE THE OCEAN.
161 ACRES
ON THE HANBERG MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
Thirty-five miles from New-York,
On the Midland Railroad.
The highest land in New-Jersey.
The counterpoise of Long Branch.
On a spring-water lake,
1,250 feet above tide.
Will be mapped and put into market as the central site of a magnificent mountain city.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT GEM OF A COUNtry place at Metuchin, N. J., one hour and a quarter from Wall-st., on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad; ten acres of choice land; greatest abundance of all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; never failing springs of water, with two beautiful ponds and a supply of hot and cold water through the dwelling and carriage-house. Will be sold within thirty days, very cheap; photograph can be seen and questions answered at Printing-office, No. 209 East 12th-st., New-York. C. O. POOLE,
or Campbell & Pierson, No. 1½ Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED, at a nominal rent, for the Winter, a fine residence, sixteen miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. For particulars address E. T., Box No. 2,771 Post-office.

WILL EXCHANGE A FINE HOUSE within one hour of New-York City, for property in or near Syracuse. Address with full particulars, J. W. HOLMAN & CO., No. 21 Cortlandt-st. New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNtry-seat at Morristown; plenty of fruit and shade; in the midst of fine improvements; elevated and healthful; will be sold with from four to twenty two acres, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—BEAUtiful Summer and Winter residence for sale: eleven rooms, modern improvements, shore front. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

$4,000.—TWO ACRES, GOOD HOUSE, gravel beach; forty acres, nice house, barn, near depot; $10,000, cheap. LEWIS, Northport Long Island; at No. 207 Front-st., New-York, Tuesdays, 9 to 12.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st, New-York.
TUESDAY, OCT. 1,
at 12 M., on the premises,

THIRD GRAND SALE

OF THE MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS
on the slope of the famous
ORANGE MOUNTAIN.

WYOMING,

The new railroad centre of New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York, by the proposed route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Maplewood and Millburn. The sales of May 29 and June 12 continued for five hours, when, owing to the lateness of the hour, they were adjourned till the 1st of October, when the balance of these choice plots will be positively sold.
SPLENDID MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
Special train will leave New-York, at 10¾ A. M., from the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. For maps and passes apply to the auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
By order of Executrix,
SIX DWELLING HOUSES AND
300 PRIME LOTS
on the

SCHROEDER ESTATE,

WOODSIDE, L. I.,

MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1872.
Estate must be closed. Property only eight minutes from Hunter's Point; sixty-three trains; two railroads; Grafulla's Band; Harrison; free collation; free excursion by special train. Come everybody. Get your tickets and maps of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or SAML. D. MACK, No. 1,327 3d-av., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SECOND GRAND AUCTION

ON
STEWART'S GARDEN CITY RAILROAD
AT

QUEENS, L. I.,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Three hundred beautiful lots, splendidly situated between two depots, will positively be sold. Grafulla's Band; superb collation; Harrison, the inimitable. Terms easy. Maps and railroad passes of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer and Dealer in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
GUARDIAN'S AUCTION SALE OF thirty-nine elegant lots, beautifully located on Bramhall and Jackson avs., Union, Atlantic, Barrows and Pine sts., Sixteenth Ward, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by J. M. Gibson, auctioneer. This property is handsomely located, in the midst of valuable improvements. Three minutes' walk from Bergen-avenue Station, on Newark and New-York Railroad; fifty-six trains daily; fare, including ferriage, only ten cents; time, to foot of Liberty-st., only thirteen minutes; only one block to horse cars to all the ferries. All improvements in streets. Very easy terms of sale; sale peremptory; positively no postponement. Maps and further particulars from J. M. GIBSON, auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., or J. F. RANDOLPH, Jr., guardian, No. 38 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.
BY ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
Office, No. 110 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
Will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1872,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
the former residence of Gen. John A. Dix, being the northerly part of North Manersing Island, in town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about twenty-three acres of land, with extensive front on Long Island Sound, and connected with mainland by causeway; together with spacious villa residence, stable, boat-house, and other buildings.
Trains from 27th-st. at 9 and 10 A. M.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores and storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.
Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Winslow, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City.
Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

JOHN H. AUSTIN, Auctioneer.
BY ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER and AUCTIONEER
Office No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.,
Will sell at auction
THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.
No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the Supreme Court,) under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,
NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.,
Four-story brick dwelling; 25x90; lot, 25x103.3.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office.

WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.—VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
Mr. S. RAYNOR will offer for sale at auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, his very desirable property, situate at West New-Brigton, Staten Island, near the landing, on Richmond Terrace, Shore road and Kill Von Kull River, and on Trinity-place and Barker-st.
Two lots on the shore road, fronting the river, one with the mansion-house and garden, beautifully situated, 42 feet front by 38 feet deep, containing sixteen rooms, with modern improvements and in good order. The other lot has a good barn and other out-buildings on the rear.
Six water lots in front of the above, for business purposes.
Seven lots in the rear, one with a neat cottage.
Maps and further particulars at the office, or of Mr. RAYNOR, No. 117 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—To rent, fully furnished, to May, 1873, or one year, an extra-sized four-story high-stoop house, with private stable; a most desirable property. For permits apply to F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES ON 49TH-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone. On West 31st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone. On East 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone. On 5th-av., n. 41st-st., 5-story brick French basement. On Lexington-av., n. 53d-st., 4-story brown-stone. On East 46th-st., near Lexington-av., 4-story brown-stone. On West 33d-st., 3-story Mansard roof, brown-stone. On East 17th-st., near Irving-place, 4-story brick. On West 12th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick. On West 48th-st., n. 6th-av., 3-story brown-stone.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.
A large basement house in 23d-st., elegantly furnished.
A high-stoop house in Lexington-av.
ALSO.
On Fordham Ridge, overlooking Harlem River and Valley, two or three handsomely-furnished houses, suitable for both Summer and Winter residences, within one hour and a quarter from Wall-st. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT ELIZAbeth, N. J., an elegant place, within ten minutes of two depots, containing three-quarters of an acre, finely shaded with old trees; the house is large, containing fifteen rooms, with gas, bath-room and all city improvements; also, a large carriage-house to rent from Nov. 1 (or earlier) for six or eighteen months. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—LOCAtion very desirable; brown stone, four stories, 25x65; furniture nearly new; owner would join a party with small family in co-operative housekeeping. Address Box No. 1,391 Post-office.

AT YONKERS.—SIX FURNISHED AND three unfurnished houses to let cheap for the Winter; several fine places for sale cheap. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PART OF A first-class house on East 71st-st., near Lexington-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 33 West 39th-st. The main house is 25 feet wide, with an addition of three stories, containing kitchen, dining-room, butler's pantry, and a library-room. It has been put in complete order; the painting and decoration is now finishing. It will be rented or leased to a private family for $4,500 per year. Apply to W. H. HUME, architect, No. 127 Clinton-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE dwelling-house No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner 20th-st.; the three-story high-stoop modern house No. 155 East 27th-st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton or No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET to private family.—No. 40 East 20th-st., near Broadway; thirteen rooms in good order. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.; $2,000.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—UNTIL 1ST MAY NEXT, BY A family of four adults, a handsomely and fully furnished house, between 20th and 40th sts. and Madison and 6th avs.; will pay a liberal rent. Address B. and C., No. 190 Water-st.

WANTED—AT A NOMINAL RENT, UNTIL May 1, by a respectable, careful family of three adults and one child, a furnished house, within one hour of City Hall; no chills and fever. Address C. W. D., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT THREE OR four rooms furnished for housekeeping; any family having more room than required and desiring to reduce expenses, will find a desirable party in the advertisers; rent must be moderate. Address, with terms, C. R. S., No. 90 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.
Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for special lessons in business, writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply for circulars.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.)
Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MISS M. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Deerfield, Mass., situated in one of the most delightful and retired villages on the Connecticut River, and limited to three pupils, is under the care of Mr. Jenks, (a graduate of Harvard,) who, with an experience of more than thirty years in the City of New-York, will give his undivided attention to his pupils during the hours of study and recreation. For particulars apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.; HENRY G. DE FOREST, Esq., No. 82 South-st., New-York; JOHN A. WEEKS, Esq., No. 58 Wall-st., New-York; WM. CREIGHTON LEE, Esq., 20 Ferry-st., New-York.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,400 Broadway, reopens Sept. 25. *Great pains are taken to teach boys how to study.* This is done so thoroughly that they need no help at home.
Among the patrons are:
Rev. Thomas S Hastings, Rev. James O. Murray,
Rev. Isaac Ferris, Rev. Harvey D. Ganse,
Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. M. Meier Smith, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 36th-st., will open SEPT. 26; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above.
ANNA C. BRACKETT,
IDA M. ELIOT.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

A HOME SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY for Girls and Boys.—Thorough instruction, with good care; number limited to twelve; best of references given and required; reopens Sept. 23. Address SARAH J. BEATTY, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, English branches and languages taught, day and evening. Ladies' department; telegraphy taught practically, with instruments, as used in offices.

MISS E. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., or Mr. James Wilde, Jr., No. 316 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 859 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address
Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES will reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Pupils, whose parents desire it, may pursue their studies entirely in French.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHed in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.
Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.
Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 71, 73 and 75 East 61st-st., New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above at No. 75 East 61st-st.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.
In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed is at home, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st. Her school will open on Oct. 1. Stages will be sent for pupils at a distance. Lectures in History, in Belles Lettres and in Natural History will commence during first week, and graduates and ladies wishing to attend them will please apply at once.

HARRISON
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.
An English and Scientific School with Classical Department. Instructors: A. Bigelow, A. M., Classics; Charles E. Merwin, A. M., English Studies. Physical Culture under Mr. Merwin, whom Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, highly commends. Reopens Sept. 23, at No. 77 West 44th-st. Among the patrons are John B. Cornell, John C. Calhoun, John L. Campbell, M. D., Andrew Stewart, Esq., William H. Lee, John A. Oakley, William P. Powers, Esq.
C. M. HARRISON, Principal.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having secured the aid of an accomplished Kindergarten teacher from Germany, propose to open a select Kindergarten school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, entirely separate from their preparatory school and infant class. They solicit early applications, as the number will be limited.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A.D. 1820,
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph.D., Principal.
The next school year opens MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars furnished on application.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S
School for Boys at No. 1,146 Broadway. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Refers to patrons of the school, among whom are Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New-York University; Dr. Chas. Short, Professor of Latin in Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church.

MISS HINSDALE,
(Late Miss HINSDALE and Mrs. KEITH,)
will reopen her
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens Sept. 24,
At No. 75 West 36th-st.
For circulars and information apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d st.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S SCHOOL,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 39 West 45th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S
Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,212 Broadway, near 30th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

THE MISSES JACOT WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies of HARLEM, CARMANSVILLE and NORTH NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 23 WEST 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

HOME SCHOOL IN OTSEGO COUNTY.—Situation healthy; house and grounds spacious; $250 per annum, no extras. References—Bishop Cox, Bishop Tuttle, Rev. Samuel R. Johnson. Address Mrs. BRANDFORD, Post-office, Brooklyn.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERing Institute, established 1870, Profs. MANN and COLVIN managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. Good references furnished. No pay for board or services until cured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. now open. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BOARD AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in French and English branches for six young ladies, under sixteen years of age in a French Protestant family. Address Prof. HENRI LIOTARD, Stamford, Conn.

MISS McCREDY'S CLASS FOR CHILdren will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 26. For further particulars apply to Miss McCREDY, No. 104 West 34th-st.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 737 7th-av.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School, No. 1,193 Broadway, reopens Sept. 18. Circulars at Thomson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the rooms.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN Institute for young gentlemen, corner Broadway and 45th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Teaching thorough. Send for a full circular.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

PROF. T. S. COMSTOCK, LECTURER on Geology and Natural History. Testimonials first class. Address care Am. Lit. Bureau, Cooper Union, New-York.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN her English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Messrs. Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 16. Primary department and gymnasium. Address No. 224 East 10th-st.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars, address the Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the PRINCIPAL, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

GEO. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASsical and Mathematical school for boys, opens Sept. 18, at No. 781 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Opens Sept. 16. Seventeenth year.
Rooms—Unsurpassed, newly fitted up, all on same floor, airy, steam-heated.
Plan—Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon. All others with Mr. Lyon.
Studies—All needful for business or college. Yearly boys enter leading colleges; such taught wholly by the Principal a [illegible] graduate.
Assistants—Best obtainable, devoted, tried.
Government—Minimum of authority, maximum of kindness.
Pupils—Good in the past. Only such desired.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden,
Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah,
Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison,
John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

Boys' Preparatory School,

NO. 64 MADISON-AV.
LIMITED TO 25.
Dr. WILLIAMSON will reopen his school
MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The most thorough individual instruction. None of the work committed to subordinates. Primary Department. REFERENCES.
James Miller, G. Lee Knapp, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Gillettee, Wm. H. Pell, Rev. Dr. Samson, Shepherd Knapp, Samuel Adams, Jacob Vanderpoel, Israel P. Potter, Philip R. Wilkins, Lucien B. Terry, Spencer Kirby, John T. Conover, Geo. M. Clearman, &c., &c.

CARD.

Wells Female College, Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., will reopen (contrary to published and unauthorized card) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, the extensive improvements being nearly completed. There are still a few vacancies. M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 367, 369, 371 WEST 23D-ST.
Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen will be received as boarders by the Principal. Circulars at Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt's, No. 24 Barclay-st.; E. Steiger's, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; F. Christern's, No. 77 University place, and at school. **FEODOR THURM, Principal.**

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.
The twelfth annual session of this institution commences on the 10th day of 9th month, 1872, under the care of a Superintendent and competent assistant professors and teachers, for special studies, including the languages. It offers to its patrons superior facilities for a thorough practical and classical education, and pupils wishing to enter college will be prepared to do so. The situation of the Seminary, in close proximity to Stuyvesant-square, is unequaled, affording fine opportunity for recreation and exercise. The school buildings were erected with every consideration for the health and comfort of the pupils, and fitted in the best manner with modern furniture and furnished with all appliances of apparatus, &c., &c., needed in a first-class school. Circulars can be had at the Seminary. Applications for admission may be made to the Principal, at the Seminary, or either of the Trustees.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A.M., Principal. Hon WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MRS. LEVERETT
Will reopen her
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York.
Address as above.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English, French, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 25; Physical Culture; daily exercises with the use of rings and dumb-bells. Number of pupils limited.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Oct. 7. Candidates for admission, to the College or to the School of Mines, are requested to present themselves on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at the College, on East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Students of the regular classes having conditions to fulfill, and candidates for admission conditioned in June, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., L. H. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

SEABURY SEMINARY AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 129 West 42d-st., will commence the sixth successful year MONDAY, Sept. 23. Separate schools for boys and girls. Three departments—primary, intermediate and classical. French, German, Drawing and Music without additional charge. No charge without progress. Mrs. M. A. and Miss M. L. FROST, Principals, No. 129 West 42d-st. Refers to patrons.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College, an experienced teacher, desires a few private pupils. Refers to Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, several members of the College Faculty and others. Address H. K. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMANN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MRS. WHEELER'S ENGLISH AND French select school for young ladies and children will open at No. 621 Lexington-av. Sept. 16. Pupils received any time during the term. For terms apply as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 136 West 41st-st., near Reservoir-square.—College, Business, German, English, Mathematics; large experience; limited number; highest references. Circulars No. 1,153 Broadway.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESday, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS C. E. FERRIS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 17, at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, re-opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for young children opens Sept. 18, at No. 145 West 48th-st.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES DOREMUS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.
Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.
DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,
No. 25 WEST 52D-ST.,
Near 5th-av. and Central Park.
The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.
The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, with the highest testimonial and City references, desires private pupils; would fit boys for college. Address T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A LADY GRADUATE OF A STATE NORmal school, who has had seven years' experience as teacher of English branches, desires a position in a school or family. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 45 5th-av.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Offers to twenty-five young ladies superior home accommodations and school advantages; a few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS M. F. DU VERNET WILL RESume her French and English classes for little girls at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., on Monday, Sept. 23.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 240 West 25th-st.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 33 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBURY, N. J.—Liberal discount to clergymen and young men studying for the Christian ministry. Address W. S. McNAIR, Principal.

MISS S. S. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

FINE ART TUITION.
OIL AND WATER COLORS, &c., &c.
Prof. G. A. GILBERT, of the London and Paris Academies, No. 142 East 16th-st., New-York.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. —The Antique School will open TUESDAY, Oct. 1, and the Life School and other classes in due course. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'ry, New-York.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY WILL give lessons in Spanish and French languages in or out of her residence. Address Miss L. A., No. 157 West 20th-st.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS RITTER WILL REOPEN HER school for children, No. 206 East 13th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Address by letter until Sept. 18.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

ENGINEERING.—INSTRUCTION IN ITS complete course, and pupils prepared for West Point, by Prof. VERGNES, No. 51 West 16th-st.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address
REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

E. A. GIBBENS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS REmoved to No. 650 7th-av.; eighth year commences Sept. 16, 1872.

MISS S. M. ROGER'S SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 16; Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Apollo Hall.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant boarding school for boys, opens Sept. 16. Address Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

D. CHERBULIEZ'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 127 East 24th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

MISS J. F. MOORE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school at No. 159 West 15th-st., on Sept. 25.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
LAW-SCHOOL, FOURTEENTH YEAR.
Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty.
The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872, at 9 A. M., in the Law Library, University Building, Washington-square. By statute, graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the Court rules. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 142 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary,
No. 25 Chambers-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TO EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.
The undersigned wishes to place his son, a youth of eighteen years, in charge of a capable gentleman in the country where he would be treated as one of the family and receive a thorough training in English grammar and composition, and become well versed in ancient and modern history, and in other branches of useful learning, where a firm but kindly discipline, mental and moral, would be enforced. Address, with full particulars, ETON, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PUPIL
To join two others in reading the Greek and Latin classics.

TO ENTER COLLEGE IN 1873.
Mathematics reviewed; must be well drilled, and willing to do earnest work. Apply at No. 230 West 39th-st., between 11 and 4.

A LADY HAVING THE HIGHEST references, teaching in one of the best schools of the City, who has had most successful experience in advancing pupils, desires, in exchange for board in a good private family, to devote her entire time out of school to teaching children or young ladies; teaches music, Latin, French, drawing, belles lettres, history, literature and mathematics. Address H. G. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ East 32d-st.

AN EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL teacher desires an engagement for classics and higher English two hours daily; would receive one or two lads at his rooms to fit for college; highest references. Address SILEX, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A LADY DESIRES PUPILS FOR INstruction upon the piano; also, French and English lessons by the day or hour; best references. Address Mrs. E. LEWIS, No. 689 Lexington-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, well recommended, to instruct a miss at Tarrytown in Latin and English. Address X. R., Box No. 4,376 Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGlish lady of efficiency; languages, music, and drawing. Address HOLBORN, Box 113 *Times* Office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO has had experience in teaching, desires pupils. Address GOVERNESS, Station F.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office. No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS Wanting German, French, English, Irish and American help, in any capacity, can be suited immediately by calling at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—SITuations wanted for a number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers; those lately landed.

A GOOD OPERATOR WOULD LIKE A few families' sewing; will go out by the day or take work in the house; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address 322 East 26th-st., first floor.

AT PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large number of desirable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., families will find competent help in all capacities, for City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as seamstress and chamber-maid, or care of growing children; is a neat sewer; understands all kinds of family sewing; has five years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or would assist in taking care of children; City reference. Call at No. 81 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as chamber-maid and waitress; best references. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 128 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; can give satisfactory references; is willing to make herself generally useful; will assist in the care of children if needed. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; has very good references; is a good waitress, also a good chamber-maid; has filled both capacities; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st. office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber maid and nurse; fond of children; willing and obliging; excellent reference. Call at No. 517 9th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl as chamber-maid and assist with the washing in a private family; good reference from last place. Call at No 204 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A GOOD GERMAN girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer in a respectable family. Call at No. 171 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant, a situation as chamber-maid; is a thorough and experienced girl, and has the best of references. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best City references. Call for two days at 485 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY TIDY young girl as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; is very willing and obliging, and very industrious. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing or sewing; City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN as thorough chamber-maid; is also a good seamstress, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 116 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 West 35th-st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 230 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation by a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Apply at No. 333 East 11th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waiting; understands her duties and has good City reference. Call at No. 1,194 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and to do sewing. Call or address No. 310 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Call at No. 246 West 16th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS, Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6th-av.

COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOman as cook; understands meats, soups, pastries, and all kinds of cooking thoroughly; good references; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as good cook in a private family; understands her business; would take the charge of the children; the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 16th-st.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant woman and first-class cook; meats, game, soups, bone, lard, excellent pastry, creams, ices, &c.; excellent baker, side dishes; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; expert in all kinds of family cooking; a Protestant family preferred; City or country; best City references. Call or address No. 130 West 30th-st., in candy-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTALE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND A very respectable woman; is fully competent; can do all sorts of cooking; is an excellent pastrycook, and a splendid baker of bread, biscuits, hot rolls, &c. Call at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st., office.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A MOTHER AND daughter wish situations to cook, wash and iron; can do all kinds of fluting; girl to do light work; best City references. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st.

COOK.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; no objection to do some washing if required; can give three years' City reference. Apply at No. 218 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; is careful, sober and reliable; understands bread and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning larding, &c.; excellent reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; an excellent game, dessert and pastry cook; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND ironer, or house-work by a very desirable Protestant woman; good cook; understands all the work of the house; wages moderate; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands all kinds of family cooking, American, French and English; meats, soups, games, desserts, &c.; expert pastry cook; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 213 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands making good bread, biscuits, hot rolls, and also soups of all kinds; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT cook; is an experienced meat and pastry cook; will go in a private family or boarding-house; has satisfactory reference. Call at 721 6th-av., near 41st st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 West 27th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROughly understands her duties; will assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN WITH A CHILD about two years old, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or a laundress; wages not an object as a comfortable home. Call at No. 543 6th-av.

COOK.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WELSH girl, as good cook; understands soups, meats, pastry, game, jellies, creams, Charlotte russe; City or country; good references. Apply at 117 West 50th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a small private family; understands meats, soups, baking and desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—AS PROFESSED GERMAN, FRENCH or English cook; understands all branches; with best City reference. Apply from 9 to 1 o'clock at No. 145 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook; she is highly recommended as to honesty, sobriety and efficiency. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters together, one as plain cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have good references. Can be seen to engage at the French Office, 405 5th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a respectable young girl; thoroughly understands her business; can give very best City references. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as good cook; excellent references; good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 239 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of cooking; pastries, creams, game and jellies; best reference from first-class families. Call at No. 641 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPEtent plain cook desires a situation; unexceptionable City reference given. A young girl would also like a situation with the same family as chamber-maid or waitress; reference from last employer. Apply at No. 170 3d-av., in the French Laundry.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—A REspectable woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer; would do the washing of a small private family; also a young woman as chamber-maid; wish to live together; best City reference. Call at No. 418 3d-av., in the fancy dry-goods store, near 29th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 121 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; IS willing to assist in washing, can give very good reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st., office.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; is fully capable, and has good City reference. Call at 127 East 28th-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A VERY REspectable young girl, who has a good English education; is very kind to children; is a good seamstress; would be able to take the entire charge of children from three years of age up to seven. Call or address No. 38 West 22d-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION BY a competent young girl as children's nurse; is a good plain sewer; good reference. Call or address No. 117 West 24th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, to mind baby and do plain sewing; good references. Call at No. 587 7th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl to mind children and sew; an expert operator; excellent references. Call at No. 1,194 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS dress-maker or ladies' maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 637 6th-av., one door from 37th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERT FAMILY dress-maker solicits engagements by the day in private families. Call or address No. 403 East 14th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at S. & E. V. ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

ON HAND:

COOKS,	LAUNDRESSES,
NURSES,	WAITRESSES,
HOUSE-WORKERS,	CHAMBER-MAIDS, &c.

Also, small girls and girls lately landed. References Investigated.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HAIR-DRESSER.—AN EXPERT LADIES' hair-dresser solicits engagements by the day, week or month; terms moderate in good hours; best City references. Call at or address No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., second floor.

IRONER.—AS FIRST-CLASS IRONER IN A store or laundry; best City reference. Call at No. 403 East 14th-st.

J. W. CARPENTER supplies employers in City or country with reliable Protestant and Catholic SERVANTS, at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable, competent lady's maid and seamstress; understands how to dress hair perfectly; cuts, fits and makes dresses and under-clothes; takes charge of the linen, old and new; has the best of City references. Can be seen, to engage, at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED maid; understands thoroughly all her duties as such; has great order in wardrobes, packing, voyaging, &c.; can be seen at the France Office, No. 405 5th-av. Is a Parisian Protestant intelligent woman.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG FRENCH woman desires a situation as maid or child's nurse in a family going to Europe; best of references given. Apply to EDWARD GODDARD, care of H. E. Sprague, No. 17 South-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a very good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 329 East 12th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, a situation as Lady's Maid and Seamstress. Understands dress-making; all kinds of fine sewing. To be seen at last employers, No. 54 West 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; good dress-maker; expert hair-dresser; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 21st-st.

LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or to mind growing children.—Cuts and fits; speaks Spanish; would travel to any port if required; good reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as laundress in a private family; is a splendid laundress; can do children's dresses and fineries in the best manner; understands French pinking, box plaiting, &c.; best references. Call at Office, No. 621 6th-av., corner 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first class laundress; understands fluting, and does us linens and fineries in superior style. Call or address at her last employer's for two days, No. 13 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR woman, a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 349 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 348 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., room No. 6.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress; understands her business perfectly; has reference from first-class families. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress' situation by a Protestant German young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE—FOR GROWING CHILDREN; TIDY, good-natured, fully competent; City reference from last place; capability and character vouched for. May be seen today at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl; is kind and affectionate to children, and is a very neat sewer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NURSE.—A VERY NICE YOUNG GIRL, sixteen years old, would like to get a place as child's nurse and to assist in chamber-work; is most tidy, willing and obliging. To be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH experienced person, a situation as nurse; a short time in the country. Apply for two days at No. 104 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 1st-av., two stairs high, Room No. 7.

NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse in a private family; can take charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS wishes a situation in a private family; no objections to light chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to wait on a lady nor to go a little distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young English person, Protestant; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing of all descriptions; operates on all sewing-machines; understands dress-making, &c.; can give best City references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A CHRISTIAN FAMIly, by a Scotch Protestant, a situation as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; would assist with chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities; can refer to families in this City with whom she has lived for a number of years. Call at or address No. 115 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO IS a first-class seamstress and dress-maker, and an expert operator, wishes a situation; no objection to leave the City. Can be seen all this week at No. 137 5th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress, (understands dress-making and all kinds of fancy sewing,) to go out by day or month; good City reference. Apply at No. 236 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; would wait on a lady or take care of one or two grown children; best City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of family sewing; can assist at dress-making; is a good operator on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; good City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO IS an experienced waitress; can take full charge of dining-room and silver; preparing desserts, salads; understands waiting perfectly; best of City testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st. office.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable and excellent chamber-maid and waitress, or will make herself useful; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress, or as chamber-maid and assist with the fine washing and ironing; has four years' City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 438 West 42d-st.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; can produce the best of City references; can be seen for two days at 144 East 15th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—BY A PARTY GOING TO Europe, a pair of brown horses, sixteen hands high; Clarence, park phaeton, and sleigh, two sets of harnes, robes, &c. Can be seen at private stable No. 21 West 44th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.; also, half of the stable to let. Inquire at No. 116 Church-st.

FOR SALE—AN IRON-GRAY HORSE, 15¾ hands high; quiet, sound, and kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock at private stable, No. 147 East 40th-st.

A SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE.—SIX years old, forty-four inches high; warranted sound and kind in all harness; free from all vice; can be used by the most timid child. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 2d-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

STABLE TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 227 East 9th-st., for private stable, combined with cottage of three rooms. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 1,384 Broadway; rent $1,260 per annum. Apply on premises.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate stable. Call at No. 206 East 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress, or would do the chamber-work and washing of a small family; best City references. Call at No. 34 East 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress or chamber-maid, to assist in care of children; best City reference. Apply at No. 988 6th-av., entrance 55th-st.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress or to do chamber-work and the washing in a private family; four years' City reference. Call at No. 212 Waverley-place.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE COMPEtent girl as waitress in a private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WET-NURSE.—A HEALTHY WOMAN, with a good flow of milk; baby two months old, wants a situation. Call for two days at No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, (baby three weeks old,) as wet nurse; best reference. Apply at No. 239 West 33d-st., third floor, front room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits washing and ironing to do at home. Call at No. 571 1st-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to wait on a lady and assist in house-keeping, or would wait on an invalid; is an excellent nurse; can give the best of City references. Call or address 244 East 28th-st. Can be seen for two days.

MALES.

AN ACTIVE, CAPABLE AMERIcan man wishes a situation on a gentleman's place; understands perfectly the care of horses, carriages, furnaces, &c.; two years' reference from last employer; moderate wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

A YOUNG MAN OF JEWISH PARENTS, genteel appearances, would like to go South or West with some merchant; references. Address for two days, F. M., No. 85 Clinton-st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH butler, a situation in a private family; he is thoroughly efficient in all his duties, and has unexceptionable references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-five, (no children;) is a good driver and groom; can also do plain gardening, milking and farm-work; wife can do all branches of house-work; is a good cook and laundress; have good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man a situation as coachman in a private family, who will give the best of City references; also can be seen with his present employer; none but a Protestant family need apply. Call or address at his private house, No. 319 East 17th-st., or at private stable, 301 East 21st-st., for nine days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS to obtain a situation for his coachman in City or country; is a reliable, trustworthy man; not afraid to work; experienced, safe City driver; excellent groom; understands gardening; can milk. Address Merchant, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN wishes a situation with a private family as coachman, groom, or waiter; thoroughly understands his duties in either capacity; good city references; low wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room 13.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman in the City or country; can be highly recommended; wife can be engaged as first-class cook. Address THOMAS DUNN, Whitestone, Long Island, care of Mr. Brown.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver and excellent groom; will be disengaged by the first of the month; best reference. Address C. E., No. 57 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a young man, married; has good City and country reference; employer going to Europe. Address John, care W. H. Aspinwall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; six years good reference from last place. Address D. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, an American; has a thorough knowledge of horses and driving. Can be seen at A. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A first-class coachman; has four years' first-class City reference. Call on or address N. B., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY man; good groom and steady driver; has good City reference; reason for leaving, his employer going to Europe. Call or address No. 53 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man; a Scotchman. Call or address James, No. 38 East 40th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; fifteen months' City reference. Address by letter, W. Merrell, No. 39 Bleecker-st.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—BY A Protestant German; understands the care of green-house, flowers and kitchen garden; is also a good driver and groom; can keep harness and carriages in nice order, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARdener by a single man; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUAtion by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, fruit and vegetable gardening. Address J. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

OYSTERMAN.—A SITUATION BY A colored man as oysterman or silverman. Apply to Stephen Brown, No. 7 Clinton-court, between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st.

PORTER.—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR any kind of employment where a reliable man is required; has good reference for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address Porter, Box 195 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN OR COACHMAN AND groom.—By a steady, temperate, middle-aged man; can refer to employer with whom he lived 14 years. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER, COOK OR BAKER.—AS first or second hand, by a Frenchman aged twenty-five years, either in private family, boarding-house, hotel or restaurant; is temperate and competent. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter who thoroughly understands his duties and has unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation. Call or address JOHN W. CRUMMLE, No. 151 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English Protestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE waiter's situation by a young man of genteel appearances; best of references; in or out of the City. Address C. A. M., No. 80 Clinton-st.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; good reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

WATCHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, lately landed, wishes a situation as watchman or groom, or will go traveling; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 144 East 43d-st., for two days.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

AN IMPORTED SUITE OF FRENCH parlor furniture for sale, covered rich satin damask, elegantly set in gold and black buhle, consisting of sofa, two arm and four parlor chairs, and one magnificent centre-piece; also one French plate mantel-mirror and superb French cabinet; also two splendid window cornices to match; will be sold together or separate, to suit the purchaser, at a great bargain for cash; also one magnificent grand scale 7¼ octave piano, nearly new, will be sold for about half cost. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. A. L. BATTERSON.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT. American and European Plan. A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen. LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM CLARENDON HOTEL. Just opened, newly and handsomely furnished large and single rooms; also en suite, with board; parlors and connecting rooms with private table if desired; elegant location; references.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN and wife who have no children may obtain board in an American private family, where there are no other boarders; house large; has every convenience; beautifully situated in one of the most convenient localities in Harlem, and is handsomely furnished; unexceptionable reference required. Apply to M. G. LANE, No. 100 4th-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, located on 21st-st., near 5th-av., consisting of parlor, bed-room and bath-room; house and appointments first class. Refers to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 155 5th-av.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan: rooms, with board, $3 50 per day; family rooms for the Winter at liberal rates: hotel newly painted and frescoed; with new elevators. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th avs.—A parlor and bedroom, furnished and connecting, on the second floor, front, will be let together or separately, with board; a first-class house and location.

NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.—MRS. M. B. SUMNER has an entire second story to offer in one of her English basement houses, and one suite in her Madison-av. house, third and fourth floor front, with private tables; ready for immediate occupancy.

AN ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR TO LET—Comprising four pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, ample pantries, &c., with private table and attendance; references given and required. No. 21 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, also room for single gentleman; excellent table; fine location, best in the Ninth Ward; terms moderate; references. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—Rooms, extra large, handsomely furnished, second and third floors; house and table first class; favorable arrangements will be made with desirable parties.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—An elegant parlor floor with or without private table; also, room for gentlemen with or without board. House and location first-class.

BOARD AND ROOMS CAN BE OBtained in 25th, 30th, 32d, 33d and 42d sts., Park, 5th and Madison avs.; all first-class houses; references. Apply to WM. J. COLES, Agent, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st., handsomely-furnished first floor to let, house and location unsurpassed; also rooms for gentlemen. Address or apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, consisting of four large, airy, well-furnished rooms; also a suite of three rooms on second floor, with private table, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with unexceptionable board; other rooms if required. References exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly-furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 170 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let, with board, en suite or separate, in a private family. Terms moderate.

NO. 117½ EAST 34TH-ST.—A SECOND floor to let, en suite, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; also, front room, with adjoining hall-room, on third floor, southern exposure.

NO. 64 WEST 36TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Well-furnished second floor, with first-class table; also third-story front room; in a private family.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 23D-ST.—Parlor and bed-room, second-floor, front, handsomely-furnished. Also, other rooms; board first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—WITH board; handsomely furnished, with all modern improvements; will be let en suite or separately; terms moderate. Call at No. 365 West 15th-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST, near 9th-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with large closets, including one alcove, with first-class board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Rooms to let, with board, handsomely fitted up with every convenience; location desirable; references exchanged.

NO. 309 WEST 19TH-ST.—SECOND floor to let, consisting of large front room, back room and bedroom, in whole or part, with or without board; pleasant location.

HANDSOME SUITE OF THREE rooms, elegantly furnished; private table if desired; another room with suite if required; references. No. 51 West 36th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOME second floor, entire or separated, with or without private table; also front sunny upper suite, together or divided; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on second floor, and one large room on third, to rent, with board, to adults; family private. Call at No. 32 West 19th-st.

NO. 47 BOND-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front parlor to let with board; also, other rooms, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Day boarders taken; terms moderate. Reference.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 36 West 31st st.

VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR FLOOR, four rooms, en suite, bath-room and closets, with private table; also other rooms on upper floors if required. No. 5 East 30th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANT suites on the parlor and third and fourth floors; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location, house and table first-class.

NO. 109 WEST 28TH-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms on second floor to let, with good board, in an American family, where home comforts may be enjoyed; table boarders accommodated.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED second floor to rent, together or separately, with board. Private bath and all conveniences, in a small family who own their house.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor or second floor to let, with private table; also hall room for gentleman; references. No. 38 West 19th-st.

TO LET, A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, third floor, in a private family, at No. 23 East 24th-st., near Madison-av., with or without breakfast; will be furnished to suit.

NO. 204 EAST 17TH-ST.—TO LET—Pleasant room on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a private family; reference required.

NO. 22 WEST 9TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, for the Winter, well furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen rooming together; table first class.

HARLEM.—BACK PARLOR AND HALL-room; also, second and third floors, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 226 East 126th-st.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Desirable location; rooms, with bath-room attached, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

TO FIRST-CLASS PARTIES ONLY.—Desirable rooms with board, every comfort of a refined home, at No. 28 East 20th-st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome rooms, with unexceptionable board, for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, four rooms, second floor, together or separately; also single, top floor, $10 per week; gentlemen only.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET with board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 229 East 19th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—HANDSOMELY-furnished suites of rooms, with private table; references required.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADIson Park. Furnished rooms to gentlemen; small private family.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 19TH-ST., NO. 140.—A private family will let a suite of handsome rooms; entire floor; newly furnished; private table.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let with board en suite or singly; references exchanged.

$22 TO $25.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board in private family; also single room for gentleman. No. 220 West 48th-st.

AT NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—MISS H. E. OGDEN.—Elegantly furnished rooms en suite on first and second floors; private tables.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS for a family or gentlemen, with board; No. 46 East 10th-st.; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 141 EAST 39TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room, with good table, in a small private family. Convenient to cars and stages.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—PARLOR FLOOR and entire third floor, with or without private table; $100 per week.

NO. 139 WEST 14TH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms for a gentleman and wife, and also for single gentlemen, with board.

NO. 106 WEST 44TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with board; references exchanged.

A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let with first-class board, rooms on second floor, en suite or singly. Apply at No. 137 West 42d-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE second floor to let, with board; references required.

NO. 65 WEST 48TH-ST.—TO RENT, with or without board, en suite or singly, very desirable rooms.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director........................MAX MARETZEK

OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.

First Subscription Night.

Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts,

L'AFRICAINE.

First appearance in America of

PAULINE LUCCA,

LEONI LEVIELLI.

Signor ABRUGNEDO.

Signor MORIAMI,

and reappearance of

J. JAMET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with many requests, the director begs to announce that a limited number of seats has been retained to accommodate persons desirous to subscribe only for FIFTEEN NIGHTS, either alternately or consecutively.

THE SALE OF TICKETS for any single night will commence THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music and Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

General admission........................$2
Secured seats in parquet, balcony, boxes, extra........................$2
Private boxes, according to size and location, from........................$16 to $25
Family circle admission........................$1
Secured seats, extra........................50 cents.

RUBINSTEIN—STEINWAY HALL.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 27, at 8. Third appearance in America of ANTON RUBINSTEIN, the greatest living Pianist; HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned Violinist; LOUISE LIEBHARDT, celebrated Soprano; Mlle. LOUISE ORMENI, the favorite Contralto. The orchestra under the direction of CARL BERGMANN. Reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location. Admission, $1 and $1 50. Ticket offices at Steinway's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE—STEINWAY'S.

Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28, at 2, precisely. FIRST GRAND RUBINSTEIN MATINEE, when ANTON RUBINSTEIN and HENRI WIENIAWSKI will perform for the first time in America. RUBINSTEIN'S SONATA for Piano and Violin. Matinée seats, $2, now to be had at Steinway's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Admission, $1.

RUBINSTEIN—NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Grau has the honor to announce a continuation of the Rubinstein Concerts for next week as follows; MONDAY Evening, Sept. 30, at Brooklyn Academy. TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4. } STEINWAY HALL, N. Y.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

HOUSE CROWDED TO THE DOORS EVERY NIGHT. SECOND WEEK AND GREAT SUCCESS of Sardou's latest and best play, written for Miss Agnes Ethel, and entitled: AGNES.

Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Phillis Glover, Miss Peggy Mordaunt, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Josephine Laurens, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Edward Lamb, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Welsh Edwards, Mr. W. B. Laurens, Mr. Henry Montgomery, Mr. J. P. Burnett, Mr. Claude Burroughs, and others.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK. Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BURLESQUE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. LAST NIGHTS OF CHOW CHOW.

CHOW.	THIS EVENING AT 8.	CHOW.
CHOW.		CHOW.
CHOW.	BELLE HOWITT, LISA WEBER,	CHOW.
CHOW.	PAULINE MARKHAM, E. GRATTAN,	CHOW.
CHOW.	GEORGE ATKINS,	CHOW.
CHOW.	L. J. MESTAYER, A. H. SHELDON.	CHOW.

Elegant scenery and beautiful costumes. MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, production of the celebrated comedy in five acts of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, Cast to the strength of the Company.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

T. MAGUIRE & BILLY EMERSON, Proprietors. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. The Great EMERSON. CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, The largest and most complete organization in the World.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 200 Bowery, opposite Spring-st. Standing room only at 8 o'clock. TONY PASTOR. The infant gymnast..........LA PETITE GEORGIA. JENNIE ENGEL, HARRIGAN and HART. GUS WILLIAMS. ED BANKER, MANNING, KERNELL, MASON, CARTER, &c. MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. Ladies admitted free on Friday.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH or without board, in first-class houses; private families; near 5th and Madison avs., to let. Refer to W. J. COLES, Agent, No. 1,267 Broadway.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD for families, en suite or singly; house strictly first class; table board given. No. 36 West 27th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN doing business in New-York, in Connecticut, not beyond Stamford, for Fall and Winter; breakfast very early. Address Dudley, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and servant; parlor and two bedrooms on second floor; private table; location between 10th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN PLEASANT LOcalities; boarders directed to suitable accommodations; also apartments and houses. BOARDERS DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests during the Fall months; located on spur of the Blue Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, near Stroudsburg; elevation 900 feet; beautiful and extended views of Beaver and Cherry Valleys; interesting drives and walks; coach at Stroudsburg Depot; terms moderate. For circulars address J. E. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE—A BEAUTIFUL sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; a delightful Autumn resort; fishing, shooting, and game in abundance. Address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE FALL AT GLEN BRIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. Good rooms free on and about the 1st of September. JAMES G. ROE.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED IN A FIRST-class village of Orange County, five minutes from depot. Address Post-office Box No. 92, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the FALL. Terms moderate. JAMES G. ROE.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the Winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. Lidgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, ONE WHO has experience, or taste for drawing or designing. Address, stating age, salary and references, ARTIST, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD FAMILY COOK, German or Swedish, for a family of three or four; good wages paid for a competent woman with good references. Call from 10 to 4 at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO TAKE the place of one who has lived in the family for fourteen years; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 13 East 40th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, A PROTESTant girl to do general house-work in a small house and a small family; good wages for good service. Apply at No. 249 East 13th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—ONE WHO understands all kinds of family sewing and machine operating; references required. Apply on Friday at No. 48 East 125th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF a dry-goods commission house, a young man that can write a good hand, and that resides with his parents; salary first year, $150. Address in handwriting of applicant, Post-office Box No. 1,986.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, SEVENTEEN years of age, with a taste for drawing, may find an opportunity to learn wood engraving by applying to B. B. CHAMBERLIN, No. 34 Park-row, corner Beekman-st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO learn cutting and fitting; it is the only place where it is taught by the inch measure. No. 350 Bowery. Mme. DE NEUHEDEL.

WANTED.—A COAL SALESMAN; LIBERal arrangements will be made to the right person. Address COAL BUSINESS, Box. No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CYLINDER MACHINE TENder on roofing paper; best of wages to right man Apply in person. GLEASON & TITCOMB, West Dudley, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST THREE NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEE of the LYDIA THOMPSON COMPANY KENILWORTH, by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER UNRIVALED COMPANY, produced with new music, new and beautiful scenery, elegant appointments and gorgeous costumes, designed by Miss Thompson.

THE CAST OF CHARACTERS will comprise the full strength of THIS SPLENDID ORGANIZATION. SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 1½ P. M., LAST THOMPSON MATINEE, AND ONLY MATINEE OF KENILWORTH. SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 28, last appearance and farewell benefit of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, on which occasion an attractive bill will be presented.

The regular FALL AND WINTER SEASON of this Theatre, will commence TUESDAY, OCT. 1, On which occasion Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new and charming Comedy, PYGMALION AND GALATEA, will be presented.

MR. LESTER WALLACK

Begs to announce that his theatre will open for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON, TUESDAY, OCT. 1, RENOVATED AND RE-DECORATED THROUGHOUT. Mr. W. S. Gilbert's original comedy, PYGMALION AND GALATEA, which has already been acted at the Haymarket Theatre, London, for more than TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS, will be the opening play, and will be produced with entirely NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, the models for which have been received from London. BEAUTIFUL AND AUTHENTIC COSTUMES have also been made and Mr. SOUTHERN has consented to postpone his appearance for the sake of placing, worthily, before the New-York public, THIS EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL PLAY, which will be produced under his personal direction.

THE COMPANY will include most of the ESTABLISHED FAVORITES of this theatre and several FIRST APPEARANCES. These will be duly announced in future advertisments.

THE ORCHESTRA will, as heretofore, be composed of FIRST-CLASS MUSICIANS, and every department will be conducted with the attention to completeness and perfection of detail that has won for Wallack's Theatre a position in the art-world of TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

The box-book for the Fall and Winter seasons will open on TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, when places may be secured two weeks in advance.

CHARLEY WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, White's Minstrels and Combination Company. The best and most complete organization in America, RICARDO. J. H. Budworth, Luke Schoolcraft, Ive Lang, J. K. Campbell, Geo. Coes, CHARLEY WHITE, McKee and Rodgers, Carl Rudolph, Chas. Henry, Schwicardi, Prescott, &c. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY ONLY AT 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway. GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

NOW OPEN.

2D AND 3D AVS. AND 63D-ST.

MACHINERY IN MOTION.

SPECIMENS OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

MUSIC BY KEATING'S ORCHESTRA.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MUSICAL.

(Chickering.)

WARE-ROOMS,

11 EAST FOURTEENTH ST., NEW YORK.

41,000

OF THESE

Standard Instruments

NOW IN USE.

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A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275. cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.

"Home, Sweet Home."

Square and Upright Grand Pianos.

MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people. A LUXURY and an economy at the same time. MODERATE PRICES to suit all.

IMPORTANT! BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction. Write for information and circulars. Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 211 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 17TH and 18TH STS., Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director. THE MOST PROMINENT MUSICAL INSTITUTE in thorough instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music and Foreign Languages, by the most celebrated Professors. For particulars and prospectus apply to F. BUSS, Secretary.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT, FOR SALE OR RENT, AT OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

AT HAINES BROS.,

No. 27 Union-square. First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

W. H. DAVIS & SON, 40 Downing-st., Organ Builders, offer for sale two 12-stop organs, pedal bass; also one 8-stop do.; also one second-hand 6-stop. These are warranted superior toned and in workmanship.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

MUSIC-TEACHERS ARE INVITED TO call at our office, or send for catalogue; elementary and miscellaneous music published expressly for your use; extra discounts. OAKES & CLAYTON, No. 7 Washington-place.

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUsic-rooms, No. 92 Clinton-place, established 1854.—Private lessons only; organ, piano, violin, guitar, singing, harmony. Circulars and *Student's Journal* mailed free.

HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 12 Union-square—Piano, Violin, Organ, Singing, Harmony, class or private instruction. Pupils under Mr. Hallam's tuition or supervision. Terms moderate.

"MIREILLE."—JUST PUBLISHED, beauties of the opera of "Mireille," by GOUNOD. Price 50 cents. No other publisher has this music. OAKES & CLAYTON, NO. 7 WASHINGTON-PLACE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—7-OCTAVE, SPLENdid rose-wood case, warranted for six years, at very low prices for cash. Also some fine square pianos, $250. No. 55 WEST 16TH-ST., near 6th-av.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of singing, piano and harp; instruction on the most approved methods of the musical academies of Europe, at the pupil's residence and their own, No. 64 West 36th-st.

BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCtave rose-wood piano, over-strung agraffe, every improvement, $225; installments taken $12 monthly; pianos rented. CABLE'S, 470 8th-av., near 34th-st.

A STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE AT A great bargain for cash. Several others very cheap. Pianos rented and monthly installments taken. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD second-hand pianos for half their value, $110. $160. &c., at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PROF. J. A. DAWSON, FIRST PRIZE of the Brussels Conservatory of Music, will take pupils on the piano-forte. Address 46 West 14th-st.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Clergymen's Mutual Insurance League will be held in the vestry-room of Trinity Church, on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY SOCIETY, Mount Sinai Hospital, are invited to attend the funeral of their late President, Mrs. Henry Leo, from her late residence, No. 330 West 33d-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. By order of Mrs. M. S. Myers, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT

Edwin Booth........................Proprietor and Manager

EACH EVENING SATURDAY MATINEE. MR. AND MRS. DION BOUCICAULT. (Miss Agnes Robertson) In the Great Irish Drama ARRAH NA POGUE. MR. BOUCICAULT....as....SHAUN THE POST, as originally performed by him upward of one thousand nights. MRS. BOUCICAULT (Miss Agnes Robertson) as ARRAH OF THE KISS.

In active preparation a new comedy drama by Mr. Boucicault entitled NIGHT AND MORNING, which will be produced for the first time in this country on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 30, with Mr. BOUCICAULT and Miss KATE NEWTON in the principal characters.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

FIFTH WEEK OF ROI CAROTTE. Every night at 7¾, will be presented the Grand Spectacular Fairy Opera Bouffe, ROI CAROTTE! Characters by Mrs. JOHN WOOD, ROSE HERSEE, EMMA HOWSON, JOHN BROUGHAM, STUART ROBSON, the MAJILTONS, the LAURI FAMILY, a GRAND CHORUS OF 40, and a corps d'accession of 200 persons!

A Grand Matinée of ROI CAROTTE, SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

*** SEATS MAY BE SECURED at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, at the FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Augustin Daly. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

FOURTH WEEK of DIAMONDS!!!

THE BRILLIANT NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.

Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Nellie Mortimer, Georgie Langley, Mr. George Clark, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Henry Crisp, B. J. Ringgold, W. T. Lemoyne, George Griffiths, D. Whiting, C. H. Rockwell, and others.

DIAMONDS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

4th-av. and 23d-st.

(Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.)

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,

the celebrated English Novelist and Editor,

EDMUND YATES,

on his first appearance in America, will deliver his AMUSING LECTURE, called "MODERN SOCIETY."

Illustrated by life-size cartoons drawn by LEECH, MARCUS STONE, and FRITH. This lecture ran 100 nights in London.

ADMISSION, 50c.; RESERVED SEATS, 75c.

Tickets at Ticket Agency, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Association Hall.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—HAYES & COLVILLE

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, As Julia, in Knowles' sterling play of the HUNCHBACK. With a powerful distribution of characters. Miss ROSE COGHLIN and Mr. EDMOND LEATHES specially engaged for Helen and Modus. FAMILY MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUS.

Madison-av. and 45th-st., opposite Grand Central Depot, and near 5th-av. Stages and cars pass the grounds, and are in waiting at the conclusion of every performance.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the great JAMES ROBINSON and his MAMMOTH CIRCUS. Performance EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Admission, 50 cents; amphitheatre chairs, 75 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D-ST.

Every evening at 8. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the Excelsior Minstrel Troupe. Messrs. Kelly and Leon, Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed. Family matinée SATURDAY next at 2.

THE QUEENS COUNTY FAIR IS now open at Mineola. Show of stock, horses and manufactured goods, fruits, flowers, &c. Special premium on horses on THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

AT NO. 43 CHATHAM-ST.—MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches and jewelry. WM. GAMMON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872. JAMES McNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.

(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk. my2-law6mTh

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DIMENSION STONE REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21 1872. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 28th day of October, 1872, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed Government building at St. Louis, Mo., all of the dimension required for the exterior of the building.

The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to granite, marble and sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, durability, and the capacity for working under the chisel or hammer.

A sample block, 12x12x12 inches, showing on each face a different kind of cutting, and on one the natural fracture of the stone must be submitted with each bid.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use as cut stone in buildings for at least ten years will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished.

The stone must further have a good grain and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year.

About 400,000 cubic feet, more or less, will be required, the actual average of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate forty feet, the largest stone containing about 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in order that the contractor may make proper allowances for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment will be made allowing an addition of one inch to each face on granite and marble stock and of one-half inch to each cut face of sandstone.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence delivering the stone and the amount per week they can deliver; the stone and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum size of the stones that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished, and a certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry must accompany the bid.

All proposals must be made on and in full accordance with the printed forms to be obtained on application at this office or from the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Walsh, St. Louis, Mo., and must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract, said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of default.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to divide the contract and use two or more kinds of stone.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for dimension stone for the new Government building, St. Louis, Mo.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

HARLEM COURT-HOUSE SWINDLE.

A Sinecurist Unblushingly Acknowledges His Acts—The Architect's Charges—Laborers and Mechanics Not Yet Paid.

The investigation into the alleged frauds in the construction of the Ninth District Court-house, was resumed yesterday in Harlem Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Mr. Genet stated that the warrants produced by Mr. Cady for stationery, carpets and furniture were for articles supplied to the Court-house now in existence. Senator Tiemann replied that he supposed the truth would all be found out in due time. The testimony taken was as follows:

Gage Inslee, an architect for about forty years in New-York City, testified that he had been employed by the Commissioners and Counsel to draw the plans for the Ninth District Court-house; made a general estimate of the cost of the building at about a million of dollars; was employed in the Summer of 1870; first made sketches to be adapted to the building; the only directions given witness was that a building was wanted to accommodate the Fifth District Police Court, the Ninth District Police Court, and to be also a house of detention for witnesses; it was to cover the ground specified, and give the best accommodation; witness's idea expected it would cost one million of dollars to complete, certainly not less; made no detailed estimate; was too much employed in his legitimate business to spare time for making estimates of material to be used, and therefore made none; the builders could do that if required; could not tell within half a million or a mil ion how many bricks would be required in the work without measurement and calculation; had no superintendence of construction from the time of first digging the cellar; saw the cellar dug to its proper depth; inspected the quality of the lime, cement, &c., used; had nothing to do with checking the delivery of the material; saw the base stone delivered; had nothing to do with receipting for material; there was a superintendent for that work; had only to see that the proper material was used, and had no care or charge of amounts or quantities; had to furnish plans, and had enough to do in seeing them carried out; could not tell the amount of material used in the building so far as it had gone, as he had had no time to attend to that; it was the boss-mason's business; his name was Scallon, and Lewis Baker was the assistant superintendent; witness was on the ground three or four times per day to see that the men worked according to the plans; the stone used in the building was cut on the ground, but with the plans it could have been cut in Canada, if necessary; did not know of any stone cut elsewhere than on the ground; could not and would not attempt to tell how many bricks had been used in the building so far as it had progressed, even with the plans and his personal knowledge, without measurement and calculation.

The counsel then endeavored, by close questioning, to test the knowledge of the witness as to the number of bricks required in a square foot and cubic yard. The witness admitted that the bill for his preliminary sketches had been paid, but there were other bills not yet paid, as he had not found an opportunity of presenting them, the work having been stopped.

Witness then handed in a bill for services amounting to $21,095, based on the value of the work done at $4,100,000. He next identified the warrants paid to him, and which had been produced by Mr. Cady on Friday last.

Witness resuming—Obtained $2,000 on account from Mr. Genet on March 18, 1871; had received $750 for the preliminary sketches; the $2,000 was not in full for bill, but was wanting money had asked for some; received another $2,000 from the Controller, making in all $4,750; the plans and designs were elaborate; (exhibiting several;) had applied to Mr. Genet, as Counsel of the Commission, for money, and appeared to do most of the business; the bill for $21,095 is based on an estimated value of the work actually done; the work is done in a careful way and in the very best manner; the stones would stop in their places without mortar; the $100,000 was the medium between Joseph Smith's estimate of $50,000 and Mahlon Hollister's estimate of $150,000, as the value of the work done; the drawings was a charge at a fair rate on the estimate of $750,000 for the cost of the whole building; the whole charges are made in accordance with the usual practice of architects, namely, five per cent. on the cost of the work.

In answer to Judge Waterbury, witness said the work he did was only that of architect, and had nothing to do with determining the quantity of materials to be used; his superintendence applied to quality; could tell the quantity required by calculation and measurement; the character of the foundation was the very best, and the base stone was the heaviest that could be got on; the fair value of the work done was between $70,000 and $100,000.

An excited discussion then took place between Mr. Kitchell and the witness as to the way he estimated for his bill of charges, but nothing new was developed.

Thomas Fealey, contractor, was sworn, and testified that he excavated the ground, and commenced the work without any agreement with the Commissioners; had never yet furnished a bill, but expected to be paid; was employed by Lewis Baker; used the dirt removed for grading One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue; excavated until he came to the sand; thought he ought to be paid for the digging; Baker told him to dig and he dug; a fair price would be from 25 to 50 cents per cubic yard; took away over half the dirt; had bought dirt for grading, and perhaps thought the dirt worth the digging and removal; did not know who dug the balance; the sand removed was worth but little, and hardly paid for screening; might be good for filling, but not for building; when witness commenced digging, he did not know for what building it was intended; never received a cent from Baker or any one else for excavating; had six or eight teams employed for a month.

George A. T. Lynch, father-in-law of Senator Genet, was sworn, and testified that he was Clerk of the Fifth District Police Court, and had been for some time; was also employed by the Commissioners as Assistant Clerk of the Ninth District Court-house Commission; knew nothing about the work done there; had no duties to perform while holding the office, but drew the salary; witness' son, George, was employed as messenger; he also had no duties, but drew a salary; was always ready if called upon to do duty; occasionally got vouchers signed by Judges McQuade and Porter.

Mr. Cady here produced a lare number of vouchers, and witness identified Josiah Porter's signatures, and admitted his own receipt, saying that he got all the warrants signed for the salaries of himself and son, and also for Jonas Fuller, drawing the money himself in all the cases. He denied dividing the money, but used it in the way specified in the warrants.

Witness resuming: The Commissioners met once or twice in Judge McQuade's room, afterward in the office of the intended new Court-house near by; during 1871 the rooms now used as the Fifth District Police Court and Ninth District Judicial Court were all newly furnished and carpeted; there were six or seven rooms carpeted, and oil-cloth was laid in several places; the furniture is still there: witness had not missed any; did not know the amount of stationery used by the two Courts, but knew of requisition being made.

John Halloran, a printer, sworn, and testified that in the Fall of 1870 and Spring of 1871 he was in the liquor business at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue; indulged then also in speculations; furnished stone for the Ninth District Court-house; supplied 1,213 loads of stone; 64 net loads; it was used for the inside wall of the basement, and was all island stone, large and small; employed James Ryan, then living in Harlem, to draw and deliver the stone; Ryan employed several teams; only knew what stone was delivered by the superintendent's slip receipts; paid Ryan ten per cent. for his trouble, as Ryan did all the business and bought the stone; paid also for the stone to the amount of about $3,000; had no personal knowledge of the delivery of the stone except by the checks; did not have a bank at that time, and got Mr. Genet to draw the money on the warrants; Mr. Genet paid the money in bills within twenty-four hours, but received no percentage.

Michael Quiggs, carpenter and builder, sworn, and testified that in partnership with Mr. Banker in 1870-71, did all the carpenter-work on the Ninth District Court-house; built the grounds, putting up sheds, &c., and supplied the lumber; made out two bills, one against Scallon and another against the City; the total amount of the bills was $6,100; had received only $1,000 from Scallon; had put in a bill for $5,100 against the City; had furnished part of the lumber for the window frames of the Court-house, and part had been supplied by Scallon; had only charged a fair price, as it working for a private individual; employed from three to twelve men several months; no other carpenters was engaged on the work; saw no great amount of lumber on the ground.

The investigation was at this point adjourned until Friday, at the same place.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Fat-Boiling Nuisance—The Street-Car Ordinances—Decrease of Typhoid Fever—Weekly Statistics.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President Bosworth in the chair.

The attorney of the Board presented a report in regard to the action taken during the past four months to abate the nuisance created by fat-melting, to the effect that the offending parties were prosecuted, arrested, and finally indicted. These repressive measures have resulted in the abandonment of the business of fat-melting on the part of Messrs. Tobey & Booth and M. Donahue & Co.

The Board, by resolution, requested the Superintendent of Police to cause the eviction of the tenants of the premises No. 29 Baxter-street and No. 53 Mulberry-street, the orders for the removal of the inhabitants not having been complied with.

The Sanitary Committee reported that, owing to the decrease or cases of typhoid fever, (heretofore alluded to in the TIMES,) they saw no reason to apprehend any epidemic. The cases had decreased in one week from thirty-six to fifteen.

Commissioner Barr called the attention of the Board to the sanitary ordinances in relation to the street-cars, and to the fact that none of the railroad companies had complied with the provisions of the ordinances requiring them to remove the cushions from the seats and place ventilating cowls, and inquired what action had been taken to enforce the ordinances.

The attorney stated that a number of suits had been commenced, but were in abeyance, the Second-avenue Railroad Company having appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, a test case having been agreed upon for the purpose of obtaining the decision of the Court on the legality of the action of the Board in adopting the ordinances referred to.

The Register of Records reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 533 deaths, being a decrease of 94 from the previous week, and an excess of 30 over the corresponding period of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 208 deaths; constitutional, 118; local, 150; developmental, 34, and violent causes, 23. There was registered 1 fatal case of small-pox, the same as in each of the previous two weeks.

The deaths by measles increased from 0 to 2, those by scarletina from 5 to 7, those by diphtheria and croup from 15 to 30, and those by whooping-cough from 4 to 7. The mortality of typhus fever diminished from 1 to 0, that of typhoid fever from 17 to 13, that of intermittent fever from 7 to 4, that of cerebro-spinal fever from 5 to 4, and that of diarrhoeal diseases from 168 to 110. Remittent fever caused 6 deaths, the same number as in the previous week. The deaths by phthisis pulmonalis decreased from 82 to 75, those of the local respiratory affections, from 41 to 39, and those of Bright's disease, from 25 to 14; puerperal diseases produced 4 deaths; 88 deaths occurred in hospitals and other institutions, and 53 were certified by Coroners; 17 were due to accident or negligence, 3 to homicide, and 3 to suicide; 258 deaths took place among children less than five years old, being forty-eight per cent. of the total mortality, and 27 were of persons seventy years old and upward.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter-houses of the City as being in a fair sanitary condition. The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, &c., seized and condemned as unfit for human food: Cattle, 1; sheep, 5; hogs, 22; veal "carcass," 4; lambs, 6; beef, 435 pounds; mutton, 100 pounds; corned-beef, 1,000 pounds; poultry, 123 pounds.

FALL OPENINGS.

Macy & Co.'s Central Fancy Goods Establishment.

Extensive alterations that have been going on at R. H. Macy & Co.'s fancy goods stores, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth avenue, since early in July last being completed, the store, which has been enlarged and beautified, was yesterday thrown open for the display of the largest and most varied assortment of fancy goods to be found in any one house this side of the Atlantic. The alterations comprise an entire new building, four stories in height, ground floor 75 by 25 feet, and the other floors above 55 by 75 feet. A broad stairway 9 feet wide leads to the second floor, where ribbons, sashes, feathers, flowers and all millinery appurtenances are to be found, with a department for hoop-skirts, bustles, corsets, &c., and an elegant toilet-room for the exclusive use of customers. The stairway is composed of Georgia pine and black-walnut, and is terminated at the foot with two other short flights diverging to the right and left from the main. The vestibule, 20 by 8 feet, is situated on the Fourteenth-street side, and is flagged with tri-colored marble, has six sets of doors, all of walnut and heavy plate glass, and an elegant chandelier with cut-glass pendants adorns the ceiling, with three others of the same pattern decorating the three bow-windows on Fourteenth-street, each window is 12 by 15 feet on the first floor—but they are continued in smaller size on the second floor—two are entirely for displaying goods, while the other, tastefully furnished, is designed as a resting place for weary customers. Altogether, the enlargements give ample space for the exhibition of the choice and elegant goods that were yesterday presented to the visitors, as the entire space on the ground floor comprises 200 by 125 feet. The entire quantity of plate-glass used will not fall short of 3,000 square feet, and the cost of improvements will amount to about $60,000.

Here a charming array can be found every article of a lady's toilet but dresses and shoes, and the thrifty housewife can replenish her household stock, from a row of pins to an iron, dish-cloth or a coal-scuttle. Passing up the broad stairs, the first object that strikes the eye is a gorgeous display of ribbons, rivaling the rainbow in their brilliant hues; bonnets and round hats, trimmed and plain; boys' and girls' felt hats in all the new and pretty designs, with no end of jaunty feathers, flowers and sprays to ornament them with. Returning to the first floor, one is almost bewildered to know how to find what one wants from among sixteen distinct departments, but an obliging usher soon designates the direction, and one can select furs of every grade at one counter, including children's caps and sacques, and a step further on a tasteful assortment of designs for tapestry, perforated kid for slippers and all the material for filling in and finishing may be selected at one and the same time. A turn to the left brings one face to face with some of the choicest specimens of Parisian, Vienna and Berlin bronzes, embracing elegant statuary and tiny ornaments for the Swiss and walnut carved brackets that lie in such profusion close at hand, these latter being interspersed with small jacks for the hat, towel and comb.

Bon bons, pins, needles, tape, cord, braid, pincushions, and the thousand and one useful implements of a lady's work-basket, are as choice and cheap as the most fastidious or economical could desire, while fringes, passementerie, and every description of dress and cloak trimmings grace another department close by.

The gentlemen can also find neck-ties, shirts, sleeve-buttons, and the minor accessories of the toilet, in close proximity to the dainty silk scarfs and coquettish cravats of the ladies, among which the Princess of Thorne is the latest, along with a most graceful three-cornered fichu of real Canton crepe in all colors.

To housekeepers, the next point of interest is a department where house-furnishing goods tempt the purse to fly open every moment, as there are so many useful novelties that no good housekeeper should be without—tin-pails lined with porcelain, pans, trays and nails of papier machè, fluting machines, a curious instrument for stoning raisins, a guard-knife for paring and slicing potatoes and fruit, and an old-fashioned tin Dutch oven are some few of the new articles of interest exhibited here.

In other departments books, albums, wax-flowers, tools and materials, drawing materials, gilt picture frames, vases, Parian marole ornaments, perfumery, toilet soaps, leather bags, shawl straps, &c., &c., present such an endless variety that if one really desires to make such a purchase it would be impossible not to find the desired article. One of the choicest selections of faus was also to be seen, one in particular attracting much attention, a beautifully-painted white silk mounted one, pure pearl sticks, inlaid with a delicate tracery of Venetian gold. Laces of every known pattern can also be procured here, from the "rare old point" to the simple "lace footing" that the modest widow tucks at the throat and wrists of her deep, deep black.

Embroidered sets, plain linen and elaborate ruchings vie with each other and present a marked contrast to the heavy bed-linens and blankets that lie directly opposite. Brightly embossed felt-skirts, water-proof cloth, and the plaids for children, towels and rich table-damask also attract attention. Descending to the basement, a goodly array of willow and wooden ware forms a marked contrast with the almost innumerable boxes of toys and games, from a cribbage-board down to a box of croquet, or from a top to a velocipede; and on the return one's attention is absorbed by the varied assortment of gilt jewelry, dressing cases and brightly gleaming plated ware embracing almost every article of table use, until at last seated in the bow window one winds up the visit with a long survey of that artistic set of bronze, that just arrived from Paris yesterday, consisting of three pieces: a clock on a base of highly polished red marble, surmounted by a statuette of Hero, resting also on a smaller base of the same marble, and two chastely ornamented vases of the same design as the other piece, all valued at $907.

During the evening the ninety-two chandeliers, with their seven burners each all ablaze, and the throng of the day doubled in numbers, gave the place the appearance of some fairy scene rather than the substantial house of business that it really is.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, took place at noon yesterday at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place. John H. Draper was the auctioneer. The advance in prices was most remarkable, and occasioned much surprise. The following table shows the difference in prices as compared with those obtained in August:

	Tons.	Aug. 28.	Sept. 25.
Lump	5,000	$3 15 @ $3 25	$3 65 @ $3 67½
Steam-boat	5,000	3 20 @ 3 22½	4 00 @ 4 27½
Grate	20,000	3 40 @	3 80 @ 4 00
Egg	10,000	3 42½ @ 3 45	4 02½ @ 4 10
Stove	20,000	3 75 @ 3 80	4 27½ @ 4 35
Chestnut	15,000	3 20 @ 3 32½	3 70 @ 3 72½
Total	75,000		

The Regatta on the Harlem River.

The regatta gotten up by John Kyle came off yesterday. The first race for seventeen-foot race-boats was called at 3 o'clock, the following competitors, weighing within 125 pounds, responding: Michael Byron, winning choice of position, took the outside; Thos. Riley, centre; Clinton Kissam, inshore. A handsome start was made at 3:09. The race was won by Clinton Kissam in 26 minutes, Byron second, and Riley third.

The second race was started at 4:08, two light double-scull boats competing as follows: George Francis and James McCrea, Clinton Kissam and Mike Byron. The latter got a slight advantage on the start, which they improved to the end, winning in 23 minutes 45 seconds, defeating their opponents by 15 seconds.

The four-oared race was called and started, but on account of a foul at the abuttment of the Fourth-avenue bridge the referee ordered it to be rowed over today. The single scull race for the championship of the Harlem River will also take place. The match race, in four-oared shells, between the Dauntless and Sappho Clubs also comes off on this course today.

Edward Smith, of the Arganauta Rowing Association of Bergen Point, and Oliver Johnson, of the Neptune Boating Association, West Brighton, Staten Island, row a three-mile straight-away race on the Brighton side of the Kills, on Saturday.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Financial Statement for the Years 1871 and 1872—Nearly Two Millions of Dollars Saved in One Year.

The following is a comparative statement of the current expenditures of the County Bureau of the Finance Department for the years ending Sept. 1, 1871 and 1872, respectively. It will be seen that in this one department the taxpayers have been spared the payment of about $2,000,000.

Titles of account.	1871.	1872.
Advertising	$218,595 33	$35,463 87
Armories and drill-rooms	230,453 33	53,734 40
Contingencies—Controller's, Register's, District-Attorney's and Tax Commissioner's offices	60,848 45	6,451 12
County contingencies		
Completing, restoring and indexing records, Surrogate's office	45,000 00	.....
Coroner's fees	108,570 32	29,389 30
Copying records in office of Clerk Court Common Pleas	3,819 50	387 50
Cleaning and supplies for County's offices	45,695 54	68,845 43
Disbursements and fees of County officers and witnesses	149,023 47	27,191 27
Duplication of Lis pendens County Clerk's office	40,000 00	.....
Election expenses	327,325 03	81,705 50
Fitting up Register's and Surrogate's offices	42,000 00	.....
July riots of 1871	13,167 19	.....
Jury fees	23,494 00	27,071 33
Lighting and heating County offices	85,672 83	6,482 35
Printing for Legislative Department	275,392 67	1,717 99
Printing for Executive Departments and Judiciary	13,408 15	6,975 00
Rents	12,497 43	4,542 75
Repairs to County buildings	19,634 19	1,224 97
Repairing and preserving Records, Co. Clerk's office	124,296 05	5,937 70
Stationery, law and blank books	19,467 51	.....
Stationery and blank-books for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	38,740 67	10,470 56
Stationery and blank-books for Receiver of Taxes	85,668 00	.....
Salaries Legislative	1,588,363 84	1,025,161 35
Salaries Executive		
Salaries Judiciary		
Support of prisoners in County Jail	5,006 19	466 68
Tax and assessment maps for Tax Commissioners' office		
Counsel fees and expenses in relation to taxation of banks		
Incumbrances in harbor, removal of—expenses		
Care and maintenance of Coles or Harlem Bridge, McComb's Dam Bridge, care, maintenance of		
Estimated to be due on claims not presented	.....	260,563 82
Total	$3,646,041 63	$1,653,763 89
Difference in favor of 1872	.....	1,992,277 74

This statement includes only the current expenditures of the county government, excluding interest, maturing bonds and the expenditures for charitable institutions, which are not within the discretion or control of the Finance Department. It does not include anything relating to expenditures through Departments of the City Government. It will be seen that the estimated amount of claims due by the City and not yet paid (but for which proper allowance has been made in the above tables) is rather more than a quarter of a million of dollars.

Of this sum rather more than $130,000 belong to the account of armories and drill-rooms. The bill of the Coroners, who have not been paid for about eight or nine months, amounts to more than $50,000. The bill for printing is about $25,000.

It is probable that the estimate of the amount of money due by the City is in excess of the sum required.

We may say here that the salaries of the Judiciary Department have been reduced by $50,000 since the 1st or May by the transfer of the claims of the Court officers to the City Department.

BASE-BALL AND CRICKET.

The Athletics Defeated by the Mutuals.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The ninth championship game between the Mutuals and Athletics was played this afternoon in the presence of 1,500 persons. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutuals	3	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	2—14
Athletics	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8—13

Runs Earned—Mutuals, 6; Athletics, 9.

[NOTE.—This was the ninth and last game of the championship series between these Clubs, five of the previous matches having been won by the Mutuals and three by the Athletics.]

On Saturday next the Mutuals play the Atlantics at the Capitoline Ground.

Cricket.

Another international match has been arranged for Oct. 11 and 12, on which days eleven resident Englishmen will contend against an equal number of American cricketers, at the Germantown Grounds. The English party will be selected from Messrs. Norley, Pearson, Portal, Smith, Rhodes and Joe. Hargreaves, of Philadelphia, and Bance, Orr, Lemon, Gibbes, Cox, Stubbs, Schenck, Keeler and Chester, of New-York; while the Americans will be taken from the following list: Messrs. Clay, the five Newhalls, Newbold, Brewster, Tom and Jno. Hargreaves, John and Jas. Large, Cadwallader, Morgan, Meade and McGee. Two similar contests have already taken place, that of '69 being won by the Americans, while in the match of 1870 the English party was successful.

Departures for Europe.

The following passengers left this port yesterday, for Europe:

Per steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool—J. Henderson, G. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Collard, J. Gadsby, Miss Dora Morrell, Miss Morell and child, J. A. Steel, A. Drintrey, H. Arnold, J. C. Burlage, L. Rosenfeld, T. W. Pierce, John H. Haviland, T. Morrell, Rev. D. Nimmo and daughter, G. Pott, T. W. F. Field Day and son, Mrs. Day, Miss Grace D. Lord, Miss H. Weston, R. Smith, G. Vogienangea, A. Goechals, A. De Brien, G. P. Bowler, E. Biggs, W. J. Allen, Miss M. Smith, F. D. Eldridge, W. C. Ferriday, 3 children and nurse, J. M. Ruis, J. de Ruis, Mr. Fargres, Adolph Openhymn, S. Madil, H. Wolthausen, Rensena, Raphael Weill, G. Verdier, F. A. Freeman, wife, child, 2 infants and nurse, J. W. Mintrom, 3 children, 2 maids and man servant, Fernandez Ruis, sir Bache Cunard and man servant, W. J. Emmet, James McCatell, P. Dumrolsky, F. Thursby, G. R. Truman, Mrs. C. F. Lex and son, J. K. Martin and wife, J. V. Beam, jr., and wife, Mrs. W. A. Shepard and infant, Miss C. S. Shepard and 2 nurses, M. Ehrlich, H. T. Dortio and wife, Mrs. A. Smythe, E. Cunard, W. A. Sarton, Mrs. R. Clark, R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, C. D. Rhodes and wife, A. T. Rice and man servant, N. Winthrop, H. V. Helms, W. C. Hanley.

Per steam-ship Denmark, for London.—Prof. Lyll, Miss M. E. Dupesne, B. Dawson, A. Frater, A. E. Turnbull, Mrs. B. Brown, Miss R. Schauer, Miss Thomson, P. Simmons, J. H. Hudson, Edwin Hudson, H. A. Hudson, D. Hudson, Jno. R. Hudson, Mr. Percival De Luce.

Union County Board of Freeholders.

The Union County, New-Jersey, Board of Freeholders met yesterday afternoon at Elizabeth. Director Rose stated that the expenses of the Board since the last meeting had been $50,594. Bonds maturing in June amounting to $65,000, and in July $26,000, beside interest on the bonded debt, $24,000, had been paid. The cash on hand was $11,000. The Board passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Cahill for the building of a bridge at Vreeland's mill at a cost of $10,000. The Director was authorized to raise $100,000 in anticipation of taxes.

The Paving of Fourth and Fifth Streets.

A committee of property-owners on the lines of Fourth and Fifth streets, from Bowery to Mangin-street, called upon Mr. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday, to protest against the laying of the Robbins' preserved wood pavement in those streets. Mr. Van Nort stated that he was advised by the Corporation Counsel that the contract alluded to was invalid, and he would therefore decline to execute it. The Controller has received an order to show cause in the Supreme Court why a peremptory mandamus should not issue compelling him to execute the contract in question.

United American Mechanics.

The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics reassembled yesterday. A considerable portion of the morning was taken up in the discussion of questions affecting the interests of the Order, but not of public interest, after which several appeal cases were acted upon.

The Special Committee on Report of the National Councillor presented a report, reviewing his acts and making suitable recommendations.

Shooting Affair in Brooklyn.

Yesterday morning, John D. Hazard, a sub-contractor on the Putnam-avenue Railroad, and Hugh Carraghan, a laborer, quarreled about some work at the intersection of Fulton, Grand and Putnam avenues. A fight ensued, during which Hazard drew a pistol and shot Carraghan in the face, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. Hazard surrendered himself to a police officer. He says Carraghan assaulted him, and he used the pistol in self-defense. Hazard was taken before Justice Buckley, who refused to entertain the complaint, and the prisoner was discharged.

Trotting at Hall's Driving Park.

There was a trot for a purse of $100 offered for horses that had never beaten three minutes, for which there were eight entries, four of whom came to the post. These were Fanny Dean, Horace, Hazel and Lady Jane. In the first heat Horace was distanced, and the race was won by Hazel in 2:46; 2:48½, and 2:50½.

AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

There was a large attendance of spectators at Fleetwood Park yesterday, to witness three matches which were announced to take place, and which afforded some fine sport. The track was in excellent condition. The first race, for $500, mile heats best three in five, was won by Lyman in 2:52, 2:50, 2:54. The second race, a match for $250, mile heats, in harness, was won by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., in 2:58, 2:57, 3:03. The third race, pacing match for $300, was won by Lady Forney in 2:58, 2:45, 3:02.

THE CAMPAIGN.

From Harper's Weekly.

The activity of the Presidential campaign is now at its height. The whole argument upon both sides has been submitted to the country, and there remains only the necessary repetition and appeal. The only novelty will be new slanders, and of these there will apparently be no lack. Indeed, every sincere friend of the Administration, every man who comprehends the enormous risk of surrendering the Government to a party which comprises all the most perilous elements of the country—a party to which Mr. Greeley says that the most dangerous classes naturally attach themselves—sees that the Administration is not seriously assailed upon its policy or success, but almost exclusively upon personal grounds.

The friends of the President, or his manners, or the probable scope of his information, or his tastes, are offensive to somebody. He has appointed a relation to office, or he accepted a house after the war. Somebody thinks that he merely pretends an interest in the reform of the civil service. He has bought land under questionable circumstances, and somebody would like to know about this stock or that investment. Somebody anonymously asserts that in "Ringo's banking-house, in Mexico, Mo.," he declared that he would have fought for slavery if he had only under tood the situation. Somebody else heard Mr. Wilson agree that he was a confirmed inebriate. Then a great Senator tells us that he "goobles gossip" and quarrels, but does not say with whom. He is also pretentious, although those who see him most nearly have not discovered it. Ascending a little in the scale of slander, the President is a gloomy despot, a Cæsar, a trampler upon the rights of human nature—as Lincoln used to be a gorrilla, an ape, and a third-rate lawyer.

Then, leaving him for a moment, we are assured that his supporters are bought. The office-holders—those nameless creatures in human form whose essential worthlessness is well-known to the office-seekers—are his chief friends. Nobody else favors him. Mr. Fenton thinks he is a very poor President, and Gen. Cochrane will despair of political purity if the Democratic Party does not succeed. Mr. Fernando Wood, also, announces that all good men are united upon Greeley and Brown; and the worst henchmen of the old Tammany Ring were the first to salute the prospect of reform which was disclosed by the nomination of Mr. Greeley. Besides, all those gentlemen whom Mr. Oakes Ames bought with his Credit Mobilier stock, they are knaves, and they are all zealous for the President. Such swindlers as Boutwell and Dawes and Henry Wilson, who is notoriously oppressively rich, and the dishonest Garfield, and Patterson of New-Hampshire—what could be expected of them but that they would support the President, although they know him to be that monster of ignorance and incompetence which those patriots Pemberton and Lee long ago discovered?

This is the character of the campaign against the Administration. For its great success, its plain friends, cannot be denied. The overwhelming proof of them is the horrible extremity of the Democratic Party, which desperately attempts to steal success by adopting a candidate and a platform presented by those who had been its political opponents. Now, if the Administration had failed, a personal campaign might be successful. If the country had increased or been but slowly removed; if economy had been despised; if equal rights had been neglected; if the Ku-klux had not been restrained; if foreign difficulties had grown into war; if industry had languished: if there had been financial distress; if there had been want of confidence and consequent instability; if, in a word, instead of unprecedented prosperity and general contentment, there had been insecurity and apprehension, then a simple cry would have sufficed. Nepotism, or Cæsarism, or Grantism, or syllogism, or rheumatism would have been enough. Off with his head! A chance at any cost! After the panic and crash of 1837, Mr. Van Buren's gold spoons were enough. Mr. Ogle—we think that was his name—did more to throw out Van Buren than Webster or Clay. It was not then a Cæsar in the White House. It was a Sardanapalus, and out he went.

Now the speeches of Senator Conkling and of Gov. Jewell, at the Cooper Institute, with many others, have shown how false the personal scandals about the President are. He, meanwhile, has kept the even tenor of his way, and those who know how faithful and honorable a man he is have watched to see whether, in the midst of the actual results of his Administration, his fellow-citizens would permit the great party of freedom and of the war to be swept from power by the falsehoods told of him. Every one of them has been amply answered. The discussion has been constantly brought back to the vital point—is the welfare of the country, are the rights and interests of all sections and of all citizens, more secure in the hands of the Democratic Party with its Republican recruits than with the Republicans? This is the point which, when clearly seen, is so conclusive of the whole debate that the Democrats and their allies seek persistently to obscure it. Yes, they say, the debt is reduced, but Grant loiters by the sea. Yes, there is immense saving in the collection of the revenue, but Mr. Casey is still Collector at New-Orleans. Yes, there is general confidence and industrial prosperity, but didn't Mr. Jones give the President a lot of land, for which he was made Minister to Belgium? Yes, we have honorable peace with all the world, and the English shore is protected, but there's Louisiana to plant stone. Yes, the equal rights of all American citizens are protected at home as well as abroad, but the President "gobbles gossip."

A more melancholy and degrading campaign was never known than that against the Administration. It is the expiring effort of one of the most powerful and pernicious political parties ever known—a party whose final disorganization will be a victory for civilization.

Ex-Consul Butler.

The *Tribune* carefully suppresses the fact that as soon as complaints of the conduct of Consul-General George H. Butler reached Gen. Grant he sent a special agent to investigate them, and on the receipt of that report he immediately removed Butler, and appointed his successor, who started at once for Egypt. While suppressing this that journal amuses itself by denouncing Butler as a "vulgar ruffian," and abusing the President for appointing him. Will it tell us and its readers, however, what it has to say to the undeniable fact that when the "vulgar ruffian" was about to sail for Europe, after his appointment, a dinner was given to him in this City. At that dinner Horace Greeley had agreed to preside, and only failed to do so because friends told him that with his friend Richardson at the point of death he would be indelicate. The *Tribune* said at the time: "The critical condition of Mr. Richardson gave a certain subdued feeling to the delight of the occasion, as it prevented the presence of Mr. Greeley. * * * Mr. Greeley, owing to the critical condition of Mr. Richardson, was unable to preside, and sent a note of apology, expressing his regret and his entire sympathy with the object." Did Mr. Greeley at that time know that Mr. Butler was a "vulgar ruffian," and was Mr. Greeley even then in "entire sympathy" with such people? If he knew it, why did he not say so? If he did not know it, what right has he to suppose Gen. Grant knew it and to attack him for making the appointment?

Second Assembly District.

We find the following in a local paper: "In the second Assembly District John Manley, Esq., of Little Valley, was nominated for member of Assembly on the fifth ballot. This nomination will give very general satisfaction through the district. For some years past Mr. Manley has been the object of a persistent and relentless persecution on the part of a certain influence in this Congressional District, which was determined that he should be politically ostracized. That influence has now gone over to the enemy, and Mr. Manley will have the satisfaction of triumphing over the combined opposition. Mr. Manley is well known through the district, and is a man of conceded ability and much popularity, especially among the 'boys who wore the blue.' His services in their behalf during the rebellion will never be forgotten. Never did a sick or wounded soldier apply in vain to him for aid, and he has a warm place in many a soldier's heart. The enemy will no doubt make a desperate effort to defeat Mr. Manley. They fear his ability and influence in the Legislature, knowing as they do that he will be a vigilant opponent of all their schemes. But their efforts will be fruitless. He was nominated to be elected, and no combination can prevent it."

Louisiana Sure for Grant and Kellogg.

The differences which have so long divided the Republicans of Louisiana are fast being removed, since the utter failure of the attempted fusion of the bolters and the Democrats. Union of the party means, of course, the triumphant election of all its candidates. The New-Orleans *Republican*, the organ of the bolters, announces in its issue of Sept. 22, its return to the regular party, saying: "We must, therefore, continue our labors of reform in our own party, with our own political and personal friends. With them we may hope to achieve some good results. But we have no part or lot in the other camp." And in another article: "Either McEnery or Kellogg will be the next Governor. This means we are called upon to choose between Democracy and Republicanism. It matters not by whatever terms it may be stated, this is the exact meaning. For our part, our choice is made. We cannot trust the Democracy, while we have faith in our own political friends."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Fall regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club takes place today.

The Produce Exchange building is undergoin dmarked improvements.

President Grant went to Long Branch yesterday by the 9½ A. M. boat.

Panama Railroad shares and Pacific Mail securities advanced rapidly in price yesterday. A great flurry ensued among the shorts to cover their contracts.

Major Delany, of the South Carolina State Executive Committee, of whom mention was made in yesterday's TIMES, occupies an office on the second floor of No. 185 Bleecker-street.

Police Commissioner Bayard and Col. Byrnes, Chief of Police of Buffalo, visited the Police Central Office yesterday, and were extended the usual courtesies.

The Convention of General Railway Ticket Agents has finished its labors and adjourned. The charges in the schedule of passenger rates are for the present withheld from publication.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the case of John Sedgwick *vs.* Henry Friedenberg, setting aside as fraudulent the transfer to the defendant of goods valued at $16,221 39.

The registration of applicants for admission to the Cooper Union Evening Schools of Science and Art will close this week, and will not be reopened for three weeks. Some of the classes are full.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, Robert Wood, who was arrested for assaulting Francis B. Johnson, of No. 8 Jones-street, was committed to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. Mrs. Johnson, the injured man's wife, accused of participating in the assault, is lying ill at Bellevue Hospital.

The opening of the bids for Belgian or stone-block pavements at the Department of Public Works, which was postponed until 12 o'clock yesterday, was again adjourned until Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, for the reason that the opinion of the counsel to the Corporation in the matter had not been received up to the hour fixed for the opening.

BROOKLYN.

The United States ship Portsmouth is fitting out at the Navy-yard for a four years' cruise on the North and South Pacific.

A new side-wheel boat for the New-York and New-Haven trade, called the C. H. Northam, will be launched from Englis' ship-yard, Greenpoint, two weeks from Saturday. She will be 310 feet on the keel, and 310 feet over all.

LONG ISLAND.

Crops in the vicinity of Hempstead are about all gathered, and are above the average, corn particularly being heavy and full.

Yesterday the thirty-first annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society began on the Fair Grounds at Mineola. The entries in all the classes are greatly in excess of previous years.

The tax-payers of Newtown held a large meeting on Tuesday evening, and resolved to repudiate the bonds issued for the construction of Bliss-ville-avenue, on the ground that the bonds were illegally executed. A resolution was passed directing Mr. W. H. Lathan to lay the matter before the Attorney-General of the State.

Valuation of Property in Kings County for Taxation Purposes.

The Committee on Equalization of Assessments report the aggregate amount of taxable property in Kings County, returned by the several boards of assessments for 1872, as follows: Real, $202,778,043; personal, $16,456,492. Total, $218,234,535, as against that of last year, viz.: Real, $196,733,069; personal, $19,726,751. Total, $216,460,

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

The Situation in Lancaster County and in Western Pennsylvania.

Probable Result of Republican Divisions on the State Ticket—Greeleyite Boasting—Healing Dissensions—A Good Prospect.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Commencement of Republican Trouble—Its Extent—The Outlook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LANCASTER, Penn., Monday, Sept. 23, 1872.

Old Lancaster County has been claimed for a stronghold of the Greeley coalition in Pennsylvania. Very appropriately, then, in attempting to gather material to form a correct judgment of the political prospects and situation in this great State, especially if one wishes simply to know the truth, and not to deceive oneself with a rose-colored view begetting false confidence, one goes straight to Lancaster. Your correspondent has been here, and will try to tell plainly and in a few words the exact truth.

In years yet far distant men will give in history the true measure of Thaddeus Stevens. His virtues and faults, his greatness and weakness, will be calmly compared by impartial minds. With this we have nothing to do, but it is remarkable, at least, that any man whose highest public station was a member of the American Commons should compel historians to write his name and discuss his character at all. That same power, which made him the leader of the House, long before had made him a leader in his own home; and, while Stevens lived, there was no doubt—there could be none—of the political character and steadiness of his home county.

When Mr. Stevens died he left numerous heirs to a grand Republican inheritance. They had acknowledged him as ruler, but would have no other take his place without a struggle. The result was that the strength of Republicanism here became its weakness. Having no Democratic antagonists to fear in fight, and the county offices being valuable and desirable, the Republican majority divided into factions, which have carried on a constant warfare, sometimes subdued and extending no further than into county affairs, and sometimes going much further, or at least threatening to go further. This is the beginning of what is called the disaffection in this county at this time. The attempt was made to carry one of the factions over bodily to the Greeley party, and the first step in the undertaking was to carry it against Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor.

One of the factions is, or is supposed and alleged to be, willing to follow the lead of Senator Cameron. The other is not. The Republicans are, in a manner, all labeled "Cameron" and "Anti-Cameron." Still, the line does not appear to be very closely drawn, and it is not unfrequently the case that, for a particular contest, many individuals from either side are found on the other.

In the present canvass the contest began early in the season. Whether men designing then to publicly desert the party shrewdly managed to embitter the strife, or whether it sprung out of the conditions of the hour and place, needs no examination. In selecting delegates to the State Convention to nominate a Republican State ticket, the Cameron men were beaten and the Anti-Cameron delegates chosen. The contest was bitter beyond precedent here. Certain men on either side said things of their opponents which rendered an immediate and hearty concurrence with the action of the Convention impossible, without such confession as few men are willing to make. This was particularly the case with the leaders of the Anti-Cameron party who, victorious in the county, and then beaten in the State Convention, were thrown by their previous hasty action into the opposition. Other and less creditable reasons for their present position are given by some of their opponents, but the charges are not accompanied by convincing proof.

Here was the *Daily Express*, an ably-edited and well-founded paper, formerly thoroughly Republican, which was caught by the action of the State Convention too deep in the fight against Cameron to undertake the support of Hartranft, when it had tried to defeat him on the issue of his being in the "Cameron ring." Perhaps the aversion of the *Express* can be explained, if the following statement of one who ought to know be true: Mr. Esaias Billingfelt has been a pet of the *Express*. He was State Senator for several years—six, I think. He had ambition for further advancement. No charges are made against his honesty in money matters, but he was not personally pleasing to some of the politicians, who, finding themselves able, effectually barricaded his further advancement. This he and the *Express* laid to the charge of Mr. Cameron. Billingfelt is for Buckalew. Each reader may think what he pleases about it, and draw his own conclusions.

So much for the origin and existence of division in the Republican ranks. Now then what of its extent, and its probable effect on the State and national elections in October and November. In the first place the Greeleyites hoped and attempted to carry the Anti-Cameron men over to their coalition both in October and November. They began to claim loudly that they had already made sure of them, and created a fear among the Republicans that they had. Time, which discloses all things, has already shown the emptiness of the boast. And right here it may be as well to make the general statement, for which evidence will hereafter be brought, that of all the Republicans that opposed Hartranft's nomination in Lancaster County, but the merest handful will be found voting for Buckalew, certainly not enough to have any effect that will be perceived on the majority which Hartranft will receive in the county. Most of the Republicans who oppose his election will simply scratch his name from the ticket, and scratching him they will also scratch the name of Gen. Allen, the candidate for Auditor-General. In Lancaster County one meets many men who say they oppose Cameron, and were opposed to Hartranft's nomination, but their opposition was rather on the ground that they considered him a weak candidate then, because they personally believed the charges made against him, and they intend to vote for him. This is the position of the great body of Republicans who voted for the Anti-Cameron delegates. It is well known, and has much weight with voters, that Hartranft was not Mr. Cameron's first choice for Governor, and that he preferred another man.

The county has for several years given a Republican majority of about 5,060 as an average. Last year the vote for Auditor-General stood 10,740 to 6,645, a majority of 4,095. Three years ago the vote for Governor was 13,804 to 8,316, a majority of 5,488. Four years ago the vote for Auditor-General was 15,313 to 8,570, a majority of 6,743. This year up to Aug. 1, 27,810 names had been registered, and on the revision more will doubtless be added. But there is a large class of voters who never can be aroused to go to the polls except on the most extraordinary occasions, and 22,000 or 23,000 would be a large total vote. Some weeks ago there seemed to be a great deal of disaffection with the State ticket, and some of the Republican politicians feared that the usual majority might be seriously cut down. Twenty-five hundred or three thousand was all they dared to count on. But there has been a constant improvement in the condition of affairs, and now the majority of last year is the lowest that will be conceded. This majority has been fixed upon as probable by a careful weighing of known facts and individual opinions partly, but lately returns of a canvass of the county have been coming in, forming a basis for a more substantial conclusion. The canvass in some districts has been very thoroughly made, and in others is not in appearance very trustworthy. If the returns from the whole county sustain those already in, the majority for Hartranft promises to be nearer five thousand than four, but four thousand is the highest claimed. Hartranft and Allen will probably run behind the rest of the ticket, possibly as much as eight hundred or one thousand votes. The Republicans who simply scratch his name will vote for Grant in November, but those who go so far in opposition as to vote for Buckalew will probably vote for Greeley, though some of them profess to be Grant men. The Germans who are foreign born are generally Democrats and Greeley men, but those born in this country of German parentage are Republicans and Grant men.

The Anti-Hartranft men claim they will carry Lancaster County against him, or almost wash away the usual majority. This is a mere boast. It is like the absurd claim that the Liberal, Safford, telegraphed to the *World* from Franklin County, Vermont, the day before election, and yet that county increased its Republican majority. McClure, who has been about here speaking, advertised as "the great champion of reform," makes a similar boastful claim. It may, perhaps, be figured out on the same basis as is done by a correspondent of the *Press*, from Harrisburg, who gets from the result of the primary election of last Saturday, the 7th, the assurance that Hartranft will get but five hundred majority in Lancaster County. This election was held to nominate a member of Congress, a County Senator, and other county officers, every member of the Republican Party voting directly for the man of his choice for each position. Mr. A. Herr Smith and Mr. Emlen Franklin were the candidates for the nomination for Congress. Mr. Dickey had declined renomination, or he would doubtless have been selected without opposition. Both Smith and Franklin are lawyers. Both have been in the State Legislature, and both are considered good men. Mr. Smith is a bachelor of fifty-six lonely Winters, but so young looking that Washington may prove a dangerous place for him. He had 476 majority in a vote of nearly 11,600.

The correspondent of the *Press* above alluded to says the only contest made in this primary which involved any issue having a bearing on the State election was that for County Senator to the State Legislature. He goes on to allege that Mr. Wiley was the "Cameron Treasury ring candidate," and that he used certain sums of money received from various sources to get an election. He says Mr. Warfel was put up and pressed simply as an Anti-Cameron man. The latter was chosen by quite a large majority. The correspondent in summing up makes the following curious review:

"The Lancaster nominating election was more warmly contested than similar elections held there for years, although the vote polled is small, showing that the Republicans who intend to vote against Hartranft remained at home; and from the number which did, this is plainly evident—Hartranft's majority in that county will not be more than five hundred, if indeed he succeeds in carrying the county."

It may seem singular to some that a "warmly contested" election should bring out but a small vote. But more strange is it that in "the direct issue of Cameron and Anti-Cameron," the result should be "the defeat of Mr. Wiley and every Cameron Treasury ring candidate," and yet that the Anti-Cameron men should remain at home. The whole statement is a piece of italicized stupidity, except the sentence which says the vote was small, which might properly receive a more emphatic characterization.

The total vote on Saturday was 11,598, and was the largest ever cast in a primary election in the county. Last year it was 10,022, and year before last 10,566. The vote in the primary election this year was larger than the entire Republican vote cast in the regular election for Auditor-General last year, which was 10,740. If any significance attaches to the primary election vote this year, it indicates that there is an uncommon degree of excitement, and that a large Republican vote will be brought out in November.

It is not true that Wiley was a Cameron candidate, for some of those who are classed as Anti-Cameron men supported him, while some of the strongest of Mr. Cameron's adherents warmly supported Warfel. Wiley's defeat was caused by a vote given by him in the Legislature for what is called the "nine million steal," a railroad bond scheme, in which it is not charged that Cameron had any interest.

To sum up the situation in Lancaster County, it may be said that there has been a large degree of demoralization of the Republican county on account of the State ticket. As the canvass progresses, the ranks close, or rather it becomes manifest that they were never so much broken as was feared. The disaffection was and is confined to the State nominations. With respect to the national ticket there is no trouble. The vote cast in Lancaster County is nearly half that cast in the whole State of Vermont. There are not so many Greeley Republicans, judging by the reports of citizens of the county, and by the canvass, as there were in each of three or four counties of Vermont. There is no break in the Republican ranks that might not have occurred had Hendricks or Thurman been nominated by the Democrats instead of Greeley. This condition of things is true for York County, where there is no defection either in respect to State or national issues, and the full Republican vote will be brought out.

Failing to find Greeleyism in Lancaster County, I inquire where it is, and am now told in Pike and Wayne Counties, which will be duly visited.

This letter has been devoted to the Republican Party. It would be incomplete without it referred to the important and increasing dissatisfaction of the Democrats with the nomination of Mr. Greeley. As long as they could find any grounds for hope of success in breaking down the Republican Party by voting for him, they endured his candidacy with some degree of patience. But the elections thus far held have shaken their confidence in such a result, and hope and interest in the contest are fast disappearing here. Whatever Republican losses there may be, will, in November, at least, be counterbalanced by disaffected Democrats. This is not guess-work, not a matter of opinion, but is shown by the results of careful convassing. J. E. C.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Buckalew and His Record—The Democratic Candidate in a Tight Place.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Friday, Sept. 20, 1872.

Buckalew is having a hard time of it. A great many Democrats in this State will vote for Greeley, and a great many will not. Buckalew must have all the Greeley and Anti-Greeley Democrats, and somewhere from seven thousand to ten thousand Republican votes, or his election is hopeless. There is an indefinite number of Democrats, nobody can tell how many—a reason why they form something of a bugbear to the Greeleyites—who will not even vote for a Democratic candidate like Buckalew for Governor if he is for Greeley. Quite a proportion of the Greeley Republicans will not vote for him if he is not for Greeley—the number of the latter being also indefinite. Buckalew would have succeeded, perhaps, in avoiding a declaration as to whether he was for Greeley by keeping out of the canvass and letting his friends say yea to one and nay to another, according to particular needs. But, having gone on the stump himself, he has been put to all sorts of shifts to avoid the issue. Those against Greeley on the one side, and those for him on the other, are both after poor Buckalew to define his position. At length he ventured to suggest, in a speech, that Democrats ought to support the whole ticket. This quiet insinuation in an out-of-the-way town has started a commotion among the "Straight-outs," who may yet put a State ticket in the field, as they certainly will an electoral ticket, if their determination does not flag.

But there has another, and possibly graver, trouble arisen. Some time ago the Pittsburg *Commercial* charged that Buckalew was connected with what is known as the "Fishing Creek Confederacy," a treasonable organization to resist the draft in his own (Columbia) county, in 1864. This charge Buckalew denied absolutely. His friends denied it for him, and some of them said publicly that if it could be proved that he had any connection with such an organization, they would cease to advocate his election. He himself went to the utmost verge in denial, and said "There never was an officer of the United States, or any one acting under the authority of the United States, opposed or resisted, or even insulted, in the limits of Columbia County."

The *Commercial* has worked up the case from the beginning, and with extracts from sworn testimony taken in the trials of the men arrested, with official letters and orders, and with affidavits recently obtained, makes up the strongest prima facie case that could be imagined. Briefly stated, it is that Buckalew conspired with Holcombe, Clay and Thompson, in Canada, to form in Pennsylvania an organization, as Holcombe puts it, in his report to Benjamin, "to intensify the bitterness between these hostile factions," (the war and peace parties,) and "to keep alive such a degree of apprehension as will lead to the concentration of large bodies of troops to repress insurrection" in the Northern States, and by thus withdrawing men from the armies in the field to do police duty at home, force the war to a close; that Buckalew was the active, moving spirit in organizing this "Confederacy," being represented mainly in the secret meetings by a man named Freeze; that of the organization in Columbia County, of which the members were called "Knights of the Golden Circle," Buckalew was a member, and, according to the captured records, "V. P.," or Vice-President. The scheme of these Confederate agents in Canada did not succeed in effecting what they hoped of it. But if all the persons they had employed had done as active service as the proof shows Charles R. Buckalew to have done, the result of the war for the Union might have been different—or at least the end of it delayed. The actual fruits of this undertaking in Columbia County are tersely presented by the *Commercial* as follows:

"A thousand or more troops taken from active service in fighting Southern rebels and brought into the heart of a loyal State to fight Copperhead traitors at home; the brutal murder of the gallant Robison, while in the discharge of his duties, by some of Buckalew's Fishing Creek guerrillas; the breaking up of very many homes by the arrest of the fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, charged with treason to their country, and imprisoned in Fort Mifflin; the holding of a Military Commission for many weeks, engaged in the trial of these men—dupes of the persuasive wiles of the 'child-like and bland' Ex-Senator—some of whom were discharged before trial, others tried and acquitted, still others tried and convicted, and one, William E. Roberts, dying in prison. And, according to Mr. Buckalew, the expense to the Government of perhaps a quarter of a million of dollars."

The proof of Buckalew's direct aid to the rebellion is having a great effect. Already several honest Democrats are known to have departed from his support. A very large number of those Democrats who stood by their country in the time of war are certain to leave him if the signs of today fail not. It does not seem possible that any defense can be set up which will break the force of the terrible exposure, and unless it is broken the majority of votes against him will be quite large enough to show that Pennsylvanians are not disposed to become so far reconciled to treason as to honor it by elevating its sympathizer to a high office over an honest, patriotic Union soldier. J. E. C.

Erie County—Senator Scott in the Field—The Republican Majority to be Increased.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ERIE, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1872.

Senator Scott in his speech here, Saturday afternoon, brought out in the strongest light the insincerity and utter hypocrisy of the position of the Democratic Party in this State. The point was a telling one, and made a deep impression. He told the Democrats that it was their duty to see whether the platform to which the adherence of the Democratic Party of the country was pledged at Baltimore and the platform of the party in Pennsylvania were consistent with each other. If not, they were free to discharge Mr. Buckalew. He believed a comparison of the two platforms would disclose the utter hypocrisy with which the party stands before the people today. He referred to the difference among Democrats of the State last year in respect to the ninth resolution of the State platform, which recognized as valid the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, to show that a large body of the Democrats in the State were openly and unreservedly opposed to the recognition of these amendments. The Convention this year had avoided giving any expression in regard to those amendments, and, instead, had taken the principles of the inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson and the farewell address of Gen. Jackson for a platform, neither of which had any reference to the great questions on which the canvass this year rests and is to be decided. But the platform demands support for Mr. Buckalew, because he was opposed to the false doctrines of the Republican Party. Those doctrines, to which he was known to be opposed, were the equality of all men before the law; the freedom of the slave, secured by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, and his support is demanded on that ground. But the National Democratic Party met at Baltimore, and pledged the Democracy of the whole nation to the support of these amendments. So the Democrats of Pennsylvania are asked to vote for Mr. Buckalew for Governor because he is opposed to these doctrines, and to vote for Mr. Greeley for President because he sustained them all. This shows that the Liberal coalition is simply a scramble for place, by whatever means, by all who are engaged in it.

Erie County is strongly Republican. Last year it gave Stanton only 1,324 majority. Three years ago it gave Geary 2,160, and four years ago, Grant 3,452. This year it will give Hartranft 2,500, according to the least sanguine claims of those who ought to know. There has been comparatively little disaffection. The German vote will be well divided, the Republicans this year holding about their full strength from it. There is a German Grant Club, containing three hundred members. The Irish vote is far from being solid against Grant in this county. There is one condition of affairs here that I have heard little of elsewhere, and that is, that many of the Republicans who are for Greeley will vote for Hartranft. The Liberals claim only two hundred Republican defection, and cannot make an exhibit of half that number of names. So that it will be seen that no great reduction of the Republican majority is possible under any circumstances. It must be remembered that last year, with only 1,324 majority here, the State was carried by 11,389 majority.

If a line is drawn diagonally across Pennsylvania from the north-east corner to the south-west, all but about twelve of the counties that were Republican last year are north of the line, and all but about the same number of Democratic counties are south of it. All the counties of the north-western portion of the State are Republican, with the exception of Clarion, which is fast becoming Republicanized. From all these north-western counties I am in pretty full information, and there can be little doubt that taking them all together the majority for Hartranft will be larger than for Stanton last year. If the entire State will maintain the increase that is almost sure to come from this part of the State, Hartranft's majority will not fall below twenty thousand. If the Republicans of the south-east, and in counties where they are in a minority will but hold their own, the majority of last year will still be largely increased. If Oct. 9 shows all of the three elections of the day before to have gone in favor of the Republicans, the majority for Grant in November in Pennsylvania will be very large, and possibly the largest ever cast. It is simply incalculable. J. E. C.

Grant and Wilson Regulator Campaign Club of the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

An enthusiastic meeting held on Saturday evening resulted in the organization of the above-named Club, which already has over sixty members, notwithstanding the fact that there are seven other Grant Clubs in the Ward. The following officers were elected:

President—David Pretlove.
First Vice-President—Richard P. Morle.
Second Vice-President—Henry Zuelen.
Treasurer—James Denbigh.
Secretary—Francis Chattell.
Executive Committee—James Fielding, George Maguire, C. Hopper, John Abel, Joseph Pownell.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Kemish.

A number of gentlemen have joined the "Regulators" who have hitherto favored the election of Horace Greeley, and many more are expected.

Greeley's Stumping Tour.

Mr. Greeley's innumerable self-seeking, self-lauding speeches are disgusting the sober portion of the community. The Hartford *Courant* says that his brazen "volubility completely overshadows the memorable efforts of Andrew Johnson." The same journal says: "He is daily exhibiting himself as the great American office-beggar, and his speeches betray the demagogue, who is willing to falsify facts for political effect, and who appeals to the prejudice rather than to the reason of his hearers." Alluding to the same spectacle, the Boston *Transcript* says that he is "soliciting votes for himself as a Presidential candidate in a spirit of recklessness and gross misrepresentation, accurately reflecting the temper and qualities of the New-York politicians whom Mr. Greeley represents, and whose propensities for official plunder he fully shares."

The Straight-Outs in West Virginia.

An electoral ticket for O'Conor and Adams is shortly to be put in the field in West Virginia. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says in reference to it: "Thus Democrats who do not relish being obliged either to vote for one of the Republican candidates (Grant and Greeley) or to stay at home, will be afforded an opportunity to vote for a ticket composed of straight-out simon-pure Democrats. The indications are that the number of Democrats who will avail themselves of this opportunity is very large and rapidly growing. The feeling seems to be that if there was any chance of Greeley's election they might bring themselves to swallow the nauseous dose; but since it has become evident that he has no chance, they do not feel like eating dirt for nothing."

Special Session of the Indiana Legislature.

Gov. Baker, of Indiana, has determined to call a special session of the General Assembly of that State, so soon as the election in October shall determine its membership. The Indianapolis *Journal* says that the matters which will be brought before the extra session are taxation, equalization of assessments, the necessity of some action with reference to railroads, the benevolent institutions, the completion of the Reformatory for Women and Girls, and the building of an addition to the House of Refuge at Plainfield. Under a law of the State any business done at either a special or regular session of the Legislature may be taken up where it was left off, at the next session, if by the same Legislature. The regular session of the new Assembly begins in January, 1873, so that it will be practically a continuance of the session to be begun under this special call.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

Why Kernan Was Nominated—A Republican Turnout—The Fate of Alvord.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

For two or three weeks past political movements in this locality have been of such magnitude and interest as to deserve more than a passing notice. They are connected by a thread that runs back to the date of the assemblage here of the confederate State Conventions held Aug. 28 and 29.

This was the first meeting of the allied Greeleyites and Copperheads. The former, being immeasurably the weaker wing of the new combination, attempted to make up for the admitted paucity of numbers among the people by a grand show of strength in Convention. Accordingly, the "Liberals" were represented by three delegates from each Assembly district in the State, and nominally, at least, counted 384, in all, provided full delegations from all the counties were present. The Democrats, with more modesty, or, rather, with more particular reference to the concentration of power in the hands of a few, were content with 128 delegates.

WHY KERNAN WAS NOMINATED.

The Conventions were unable to transact all the business in less than two days and a part of a third. It was not until after long and sore incubation that the Governor's egg was hatched. Several candidates having withdrawn their claims to this honor in quick succession, either just before or upon the assembling of the delegates, it became a question at the critical moment not whom they should take for a candidate, but whom they could get. The Vermont election returns were announced in the morning of the first day of the intended organization, and fell like a pall over the spirits of the delegations. The choice finally made, that of Kernan, was dictated solely by considerations derived from his Irish descent and Catholic faith. Prominent Democrats have confessed to me since the nomination that with any other candidate defeat stared them in the face. Kernan could unite Tammany and Apollo Hall in New-York City, and detach Irish Republicans everywhere. If I did not speak from authentic sources of information, the objects of the selection would be none the less apparent. Had not Kernan's blood and religious connections overwhelmed all other motives, it is highly probable that the choice would have fallen upon Gen. Slocum, but without hopes of success under his banner. The other State nominations were made in the interests of the different "Rings" that infest the State—Depew's as that of a leading and successful lobby agent's—Hubbard's by order of the "Canal Ring" and the whole as hostile to Reform in any shape. This is precisely and incontestibly the entertainment to which the people stand invited by the "Sham Democracy," and that Democracy's newly-found adherents, the "Liberals."

The readers of the TIMES and the public generally have witnessed the celerity with which the *Tribune* and other Democratic organs rushed to the arraignment of the Republican Press for attempting to excite prejudice against Mr. Kernan on account of his religious belief and the accident of his birth. I believe, however, that the Republican journals were attacked before they had offended. Be that as it may, the Copperhead editors were but too happy to have the privilege of parading their candidate's faith and nationality before the public, under the pretense that he was unjustly and wantonly assailed for differing in these respects from a majority of his fellow-citizens. Now, the fact is, that Mr. Kernan has not been unwarrantably represented as a Catholic and an Irishman, with a view to the kindling of prejudice against him. But these circumstances are alluded to because he was expressly nominated on that ground, and endeavors are made to create capital for him by ostentatiously proclaiming him as such, and as being entitled to support for that reason outside of his legitimate party strength.

A REPUBLICAN TURN-OUT.

The next stir made among our people was occasioned by the "news from Maine" announcing Republican majorities piled up mountain high, and extinguishing the last remaining hope of relief for the hybrids in New-England. It warmed the hearts of our friends, and steps were taken without much delay for celebrating so important an event by a grand turn-out of the Grant and Wilson Clubs. Time for preparation was short, scarce a week's notice after the returns were in being given of the intended demonstration. The popular enthusiasm, however, supplied all defects, and the display far surpassed all former efforts of the kind by any party. Eighteen hundred stalwart men bore torches, flambeaux, flags and mottoes, to the lively music of numerous bands and drum corps, along the central line of march, while twenty-five thousand delighted spectators filled the sidewalks, and cheered the moving column. A great many dwellings, stores, and hotels were brilliantly illuminated and gayly decorated, while pyrotechnic discharges attested the mutual sympathy existing between the masses in motion and the crowds that fringed the streets or appeared at the windows and balconies overlooking the scene. No street was long enough to uncover both ends of the procession at the same time. I surveyed the men who composed it at several different points, and was greatly impressed with their solid, intelligent appearance. The procession embraced large proportions of working men, who are house-holders and good citizens, and comprehend their stake in the approaching election. It is from this class that the Republican ranks have been so largely recruited this Fall in this city, and which has far more than counterbalanced the apostacy of soreheads and transcendentalists, who have followed Greeley into the disloyal camp, whose opposition to the war cost the country a hundred thousand lives and millions of money.

MR. KERNAN RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Monday evening, the 16th inst., brought Mr. Kernan here to explain to our citizens why he claimed their suffrages, and how his election to the office of Governor would promote the public interest. I did not hear the speech, but I have read the report of it in the Copperhead paper here. It struck me as a feeble, superficial effort—abounding in generalities, and running into outbreaks of abuse of Gen. Grant after the fashion which forms the principal staple of the argument of the politicians and aspirants of the school to which he belongs. It could not have enlightened or animated his audience to any great extent. It was a speech of false pretenses, and set up the doctrine that the Democrats were your only true reformers, and notwithstanding the millions stolen from the canal fund and from the City Treasury of the commercial Metropolis, that the only practicable mode of stopping embezzlement, robbery, and corruption in future, is to keep the men in power who have so atrociously abused their trusts.

THE FATE OF ALVORD.

Since the holding of the twin Conventions of the 28th and 29th ult., the lull in active operations has been used in the making up of the local tickets, which are not invested with much interest, as the offices to be filled are of minor consequence, aside from the nominations for the Assembly. The Republicans have nominated these last, their candidates being Wm. H. H. Gere, in the First District; George Raynor, in the Second, and John I. Furbeck in the Third. Mr. Gere is in Alvord's old district, where the latter is to run again on the Democratic side. Some of the readers of the TIMES may be curious enough to inquire what position the man holds now whose ambitious views were scarcely limited by the vision of the Executive chair of the State, or of a seat ultimately in the Senate of the United States. He was quite reticent during the Summer, because he felt too happy in the belief that both parties wanted him for Governor, and only awaited his descent from the fence to see who could secure him. The first false and exaggerated reports from North Carolina brought him to a decision. He declared for Greeley, and offered himself to the Democrats and "Liberals." Unaccountably the Democrats made no proposition. He modified his views, and became so "'umble" that he consented to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship. I do not know how far the "Liberals" were inclined to patronize him, but I do know that the Democratic wing soon gave their allies to understand that they would not touch him with the longest pole ever used to knock down persimmons with. "Tom's" grief and disappointment were unbounded. He said he knew that he had two-thirds of both Conventions for the Lieutenancy, but the jugglery played off upon him deprived him of every chance. "Tom's" reflections upon Democratic ingratitude were bitter, and for a fortnight the physical man succumbed to the diseases of the mind. Cardinal Woolsey's self reproaches must have forced a way into his thoughts, for nothing could be more appropriate than the terms in which the unfortunate Minister bemoans his fate, as recited by the great English dramatist.

"Tom's" last recourse is to run for the Assembly in the district he formerly represented. It usually gives about a thousand Republican majority. He expects not only to be elected in such a district over a popular young Republican, but to succeed to the Speakership when he reaches Albany, and will probably find a majority in the Assembly of two to one against him. His prospects there will, doubtless, be as good as they were for the State Governorship, for which he was named by none but himself. The Reformers in the next Legislature will have nothing to fear from him. He's out in the cold!

Sunset Cox will experience "hard sledding" in this quarter of the State. The "bone and muscle" of the Republican Party here consists of mechanics and working men, who earn good wages for their labor, and entertain opinions in regard to the policy of protection wholly at variance with that gentleman's views as they have often been expressed on the stump and in Congress, and as they were quoted in the TIMES of Thursday last. He is likely to fall considerably behind a party vote, while he will not obtain one from free-trade Republicans, for there are none of that kind here. He might have been found a suitable candidate for an exclusively commercial district, but for the State at large nothing could have been more *mal apropos* than his nomination. His supporters from Tammany Hall, or representing Tammany interests and ideas, have, probably, small conceptions of the tariff itself, and thought, doubtless, that the people were as ignorant and as little interested as themselves on that subject. ONONDAGA.

ITALY.

Movements of the King—The Milanese Fine Art Exposition—Features of the Exhibition—Intentions of the Pope—Affairs in Romagna—The Convent Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1872.

For one or two months the King had nearly been lost sight of, until last week he presented himself at Milan to take part in the ceremony of opening the Exposition of the Fine Arts. He has also taken a run through the camp at Somma, and has assisted in some of the manœuvres of the army in the north of Italy. He is now in Florence for a few days' repose before setting off on other excursions. You have seen what a high character for statesmanship and ability—according to the reports of the newspapers—M. Thiers has given to the King of Italy. Most that the chief of the French State has said, we have all along known to be true, and it has only surprised Italians that M. Thiers has been so long finding it out. The further Italy drifts away from France, juster views, perhaps, will be taken of conduct and policy, even if not adopted with French license or sanction. Italian jealousy of France, once so strong a passion, is at present reversed, and we are witnesses of French jealousy of Italy. Italy will survive under it, and bear it amiably, for there is room enough in Europe for the two leading countries of the Latin race.

A FINE ART EXPOSITION.

As for the Fine Art Exposition at Milan, which the King opened, it is much talked about, and appears to be one of the most respectable, for the number of works in painting and sculpture above mediocrity, which has been for some time held. By many proofs we are led to believe that there is the beginning of a revival in Italy of a love and encouragement of art. With the increasing prosperity of the northern provinces of this Kingdom, means are found for the compensation of artists, and the number of monuments lately put up and now in progress, are evidences of the interest and pride felt by the public in such things. Italy, like the United States, has made a good deal of history in the past dozen years, and monuments must be set up, to honor actors and illustrate events. No such large sums are laid out here as are expended in America, for money will go further in the one country than in the other, whether to reward the artist or pay for rough work. The principal work in the Milan Exhibition, in the department of sculpture, is by Monteverde, a young artist established at Rome. The subject chosen for illustration the sculptor calls "The Genius of Franklin." It represents the boy Franklin at the age of ten, trying his first experiment of drawing electricity from the clouds. The subject may or may not be an easy one to treat gracefully; but if half of what is said in praise of this attempt be true, Monteverde has produced a work of extraordinary beauty. Italy has several living sculptors of uncommon cleverness—among them Dupré, in Florence, and Vela and Tabacchi, at Genoa and Milan, without mentioning any of those at Rome. There is no name sufficiently eminent to be associated with the great artists of the past, and the mantle of Canova is not worn by any Italian sculptor of contemporary fame.

INTENTIONS OF THE POPE.

Reports, of which most people must be nearly weary, of the intention of the Pope to attempt to break jail and leave Rome, for nobody knows what *terra favorita*, continue to be put afloat. New-York has not yet been mentioned, or even thought of; but if the Tammany Club wish for a new sensation they cannot do better than invite the Pontiff there. This comedy of the Vatican imprisonment is nearly "played out," and the Jesuit managers have for some time been casting about for a new rôle for the Holy Father to appear in. It is now said that Pius IX. will not appoint any new Cardinals, although the Sacred College, the past week, has suffered another loss by the death of Cardinal Quaglia. The Pope's hands are free, as is proved by the nomination of so many Bishops during the past two years, and the Italian Government wishes him to act.

AFFAIRS IN ROMAGNA.

The provinces of the Romagna still continue to give this government a good deal of trouble. The lawlessness of the Ravenna region, and brigandage, which still holds up its head in the south, are quite as bad as Fenianism in Ireland, and the Kuklux disorders of the old slave territory. Men of practice in governing are reluctant to assume the direction of affairs in the district of Ravenna. Political assassinations are common, and robbing on the high-way is a well-established habit, and of such frequent indulgence as to keep alive a general feeling of alarm. No doubt, with courage and perseverance, a remedy will be found at last; but the Italian authority is far from being disposed to use the extreme means of repression common among Spanish populations.

THE INTERVIEW OF THE EMPERORS.

As the three Emperors are to come together to-morrow, the last word of speculation has been indulged as to the object of this conjunction of crowned heads. The fact is not lost sight of that the Sovereigns represent the three States between which the Kingdom of Poland was divided. It is not less worth mentioning that these heads of States also represent the three great divisions of the Christian Church of our time—the Emperor of Germany the Protestant, the Emperor of Russia the Greek, and Francis Joseph, of Austria, the Holy Apostolic Church of Rome. Italy watches with as much interest as does any other nation, the reunion of the present masters of European affairs; but with more of hope than solicitude. All that is asked for here, is an acceptance of accomplished facts and a confirmation of the new public right of Italy.

THE CONVENT QUESTION.

The Roman convent question threatens to bring on, sooner or later, a crisis in the Ministry. From all we can learn Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, and without doubt the strongest member of the Cabinet, stands almost alone in favor of the strict and impartial application to Rome of the general law of Italy. Financial exigencies demand that every scudo that can be extracted from the ecclesiastical property shall be thrown into the treasury chest. Naturally enough, financial considerations take the first place in the mind of the Minister; but Signor Sella, perhaps more than any other in the Ministry, represents the party determined to leave no ground for the clerical party to stand upon, as a political influence in the State. There are many good patriots in the country who cannot see why there should be any exceptional legislation for Rome, and especially as long as there is any doubt of the use which will be made of power and privileges which the Government, with a benevolent intention, may guarantee to the ecclesiastical body. Lanza, the President of the Cabinet, and Visconti Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the influence of diplomatic solicitude, and with the hope of yet conciliating the Papacy, are in favor of dealing as gently as possible with the question. A month ago the report was published that in the Cabinet meeting a bill was framed and adopted by a formal vote as that to be presented to Parliament at the coming session. The leading features of this, which have already been given, are the preservation, out of the 230 converts within the walls of Rome, of fifty-two in which reside the Generals or heads of orders, turning their property into public funds and leaving to the corporations the annual rental. Of the establishments to be suppressed, numbering more than 400 in the city of Rome and the surrounding province, the proceeds of the sale are to be converted into public rents, and the whole given to the Pope as a permanent revenue. The State would thus derive a very small direct money advantage, and the argument is used that the Pope and the monastic fraternity would really be much better off than before. It is against such a plan that the Minister of Finance has all along firmly contended. He has appeared to yield; but it is said that he still resolutely holds his ground, and will hold it, if the Cabinet should not in the meantime break up, until the question is brought before Parliament. It is in that body where the tempest is to be let loose, and an excited discussion is looked forward to. It is the best opportunity which has been for a long time presented for the opposition to use to overthrow the Ministry. After the question of finance, this of the monastic orders is the most important which engages the attention of public men in Italy. That of finance is one mostly of internal interest, while that of ecclesiastical policy is connected with the relations of amity which the Government wishes to maintain with foreign Catholic States and populations. For the rest there seems yet no good ground for a belief that the Pope will be persuaded to leave Rome. Some go so far as to declare confidence in the possibility of a transaction. Baron Ricasoli has lately been in Rome, and it is said with a special mission from the highest authority to treat once more with the Vatican. If money can buy up the prelacy, the Italian Government would strain its resources to the last extremity, so great is the desire to have this quarrel with the Hierarchy ended.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

We do not know much yet of the result of the municipal elections at Naples, held on Saturday last; but from partial returns it would seem that there, for the first time, the clerical party has met with a success. The political condition of Naples is extremely confused, and the struggle for office is fierce and turbulent. The number of electors is at present limited; but with universal suffrage, the movement for which is now on foot, a confusion, to cause serious embarrassment, might be the result. The spoils of a rich municipality stimulate the scramble for place, and many elastic elements are found in the five or six hundred thousand of all sorts, of which the population of Naples is made up. ANGELICO.

The French Furor for Pilgrimage.

Writing from Paris on Oct. 10, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "The pilgrimage furor is greater than ever. More than 5,000 women and children went on Sunday to present votive offerings at the shrine of St. Cloud, or Clodoold. They were taken there in river boats and in omnibuses. I hear they were for the most part trades-people, seamstresses and *concierges* belonging to the Faubourg St. Germain. Shrines in La Brie, known as Notre Dame de Liesse and Notre Dame des Anges, are run upon by women from the east side of Paris. A physician of eminence, with whom I am acquainted, went to La Salette, Puy, and St. Joseph de Villedieu, to make, as he puts it, a clinical study of this unexpected outbreak of devotion. He is going to Lourdes, and thence to the shrine of St. Vincent de Paul, in the Landes, places which were visited between the last days of May and August by 95,000 pilgrims. His own observations lead him to think that a large proportion of these are in a morbid condition, brought on by the terrible events of the last two years. People who are struggling against the germs of insanity he has often noticed instinctively change the scene. The fillip fresh faces and strange scenery give to the observant faculties recalls the unhinged mind to the sense of reality which has been slipping from it. Relief is obtained and morbid symptoms are repressed, for a time at least. Hence the avidity shown by women who have suffered morally through the invasion and civil war to profit by the cheap excursions which the Pilgrimage Committee place within the reach of the poorest. My friend has met during these pilgrimages with women who, in their normal state, were credulous on matters of dogma, but who, when he saw them at Lourdes and other shrines, were in a semi-insane condition. He saw a good many adventuresses, and an immense number of mere tourists; some of whom set out to 'scoff,' and 'remained to pray.' Very few people can support the fatigue of a long journey in closely-packed carriages; hunger, thirst, and religious excitement coming all together. The pilgrims' trains are unwholesomely crowded; they make but very short halts on the road; and the priests who organize the excursions manage to stick a fanatic in each carriage. By the time the shrine is reached sceptics are rarer than when the train started. The sublime scenery, which is generally an accompaniment of the Lady Chapel, helps fervid hymns, incense, and church pageantry, to do their work. Lourdes is situated in one of the most romantic gorges of the Pyrenees. It is the starting point whence the pilgrim is taken to Bethbarran, in the mountains over Pau, to the shrine of St. Vincent de Paul, in the wildest part of the Landes, to Notre Dame de Verdelas, Lamothe, Landarron, Notre Dame de Bon Encontre, Saintes, and the Hermitage of Martin of Tours, at Vouvray. A grand national pilgrimage is announced for the 8th October. Puy will be the starting point, and Lourdes the principal station. A miracle is expected on this occasion. The prospectus of the pilgrimage speaks of a vision, in which the Virgin has announced how she will manifest her power to assembled France 'in the grotto over the grave, on the 8th of October.' The ladies who form the committee which will direct this pilgrimage are Mesdames la Maréchale MacMahon, de Lamoricière, l'Amirale de Parseval, de Montleriau, de Blic, de Bissaccia, de Tocqueville, de Bougainville, de Chevreuse, de la Bouillerie, de la Bourdonnaye, de Miramon, de Villèle, and de Castres."

Senator Corbett Speaks for Grant.

A Grant and Wilson Club was formed in Portland, Oregon, on the evening of Sept. 12. Speaker Mallory, of the House of Representatives, of that State, was chosen President, and in his speech of acceptance, said that he thought there was need of a Republican organization, although there was no Democratic Party—to any great extent. Some might like crow; as for himself he did not. We was glad to know that a great many Democrats preferred other diet. He should come out squarely in favor of the re-election of Grant. United States Senator Corbett was then introduced. He made an address, declaring himself unreservedly in favor of the election of President Grant and Henry Wilson, and then, referring to Horace Greeley, his wavering course at the beginning of the rebellion, and his destructive financial policy, showed the utter incompetency of such a man to assume the reins of government as Chief Executive of the nation. Hon. John H. Mitchell addressed the same meeting in a similar strain. He was followed by Messrs. Gazley and Meacham, candidates for Electors, and by Hon. John F. Caples, all of whom made able and effective speeches. About 200 persons enrolled their names as members of the Club.

Political Personals.

Hon. Charles Pelham has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of Alabama, and J. J. McLemore for Elector.... It is believed in Nevada that John P. Jones, candidate for United States Senator, has carried the primaries throughout the State against Senator James W. Nye by a large majority.... The Democrats of the Third District of Georgia have nominated Gen. Philip Cooke for Congress.... George W. McCranie has been nominated for Congress by the Greeleyites of the Fifth District of Louisiana.... Silas Woodson, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, refuses to meet Hon. John B. Henderson, his opponent, on the stump. He pleads a violent cold, contracted by being caught in a shower, but that is not a circumstance to the chill he will get in November.... Sidney Sylvester is the Republican candidate for Assembly in Lewis County, and Matthew G. Griffin in the Second District of Orange.

BRAZIL.

Untrustworthy News—The Position of the Empire Toward the Argentine Republic—The Elections—The Mode of Election—Latest Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Aug. 26, 1872.

For several months past I have noticed in American journals occasional items of news received from Brazil, by the way of Lisbon, and rather striking in their character, to say the least. Take, for instance, that frightful story about eight thousand people, out of a population of thirteen thousand, dying from the ravages of some contagious disease, within a week. I should like to know the name of that inland town. You may know all about the affair in the United States, but here in Brazil there has not been received the first intimation of such an event, except through American journals. Then, again, I am advised, under date of July 14, that an English mail steamer, arriving at Lisbon, brings the news that Brazil had declined to receive Gen. Mitre, and was preparing for hostilities. The latter story is quite as "fishy" as the former, though it is easy to see upon what it is founded.

BRAZIL'S POSITION.

As I have already intimated in this correspondence, when the excitement was at its height here, some of the more heated politicians declared, in their warmth, that the Government ought not to receive Gen. Mitre as the Minister of the Argentine Republic till the Tejedor note had been apologized for. This was the talk before the General arrived. Well, what did the Government do? The moment the General presented himself he was received at San Christovao, like any other foreign representative, and he made the usual complimentary address to His Imperial Majesty, and entered upon the duties of his mission, as though it involved nothing beyond the usual routine of diplomatic service. Then as to Brazil preparing for hostilities, I am sure there is nothing in the fact—that is, so far as the public can see—to warrant such a statement. It implies that relations are broken off between the two Governments and that war is about to commence. Now, so far from that being the case, the truth is that no one talks about war, and Gen. Mitre and his mission have been quite forgotten, of late, amid the unusual excitement over the elections.

THE ELECTIONS.

At present there is no Presidential election in Brazil, to arouse the patriotism of the country and stimulate the orators to their noblest exertions. That may come by and by, and if the *Republica* had its way, it would come to-morrow. But instead of the Presidential election, they have the Chamber of Deputies to create every four years; and considering the manner in which the Brazilians recently exercised their right of franchise in this capital, I am not so sure but that it is very fortunate for them that they are not obliged, at present, to go through the work of electing a President. I have already narrated how the Chamber of Deputies which assembled on the 3d of May last was suddenly dissolved by the order of the Emperor, after a short session of less than three weeks. The Ministry encountered an opposition so strong and numerous that Rio Branco found it impossible to carry a single one of his measures. The Emperor, however, instead of receiving the resignations of Rio Branco and his colleagues, resolved to defend them. The old Chameer was dissolved, and the elections for a new one were fixed for the 18th of the present month.

THE MODE OF ELECTION.

The indirect system of elections prevails in the Empire; that is to say, members of electoral colleges are first chosen, and these colleges, uniting in the several circuits of each province, choose the Deputies. The elections which began, then, on the 18th inst., were for electors, and were held in the parish churches. This will strike your readers as very singular, I imagine, and they will wonder how any people would consent to have their churches desecrated by the turbulence and riot incident to an election. It is interesting to consider the probable causes of this, and in so doing I will repeat a conversation I had with a Brazilian recently on this very point. "Why," said I to my friend, after coming out of one of the churches, where we had been to witness the voting, "why do you use the churches for this work?" "Well," said he, in reply, "the churches are, more or less, in the hands of the Government, and you know we have no school-houses. In fact, our principal colleges, like Pedro Segundo, for instance, was formerly a church, and has only been slightly altered. Besides, the original idea was that the people would conduct themselves more orderly if the voting was done in the churches." "Well, how has it proved?" said I, and pointing to a detachment of troops then passing by us; "this doesn't look as though much order was expected today." "No," said he; "the result was hardly what the framers of the law expected. Disturbances always occur between the parties, and occasionally there are conflicts between the soldiers and the people in the churches. It is necessary sometimes even to have the churches reconsecrated, on account of the blood that has been shed during the elections." I have said that the polls were opened on the 18th inst.; but this by no means implies that the voting was concluded on that day. Brazilians always take their time, no matter what they are doing, and it would be preposterous to suppose that they could complete their voting on one and the same day. The polls in no one of the districts of Rio were closed before the 22d—that is, four days after the voting began—and in some of them the voting was not concluded till the 23d inst. The Liberal Party at the last moment, decided to contest the election with the Ministerialists, and, judging from the returns that are coming in, has had unexpected success. The telegraph announces that in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul the Ministerial candidates have been defeated. TIRADENTES.

NEW GERMANY.

Partial Subsidence of the Anti-German Sentiment in Elsass and Lorraine.

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, writing from Elsass, sees in the reception accorded to Prince Frederick Charles and Count Moltke evidence that the people of the annexed Departments are beginning to look with less antipathy on their German conquerors, and to accommodate themselves as best they can to accomplished facts. Last year when Gen. von Werder visited Strasburg, most of the shops were closed, or black flags were displayed from the windows, while not a single genuine citizen attended the brilliant parade held in honor of the German Emperor's birthday. The people absolutely ignored von Werder, and refused to recognize his presence among them. A little more curiosity, indeed, yet it was but little more, was shown when Marshal von Moltke visited Strasburg in the course of the Summer. "As Moltke was passing through the street," says the correspondent, "I asked a townsman if that was Moltke. 'What do I care?' was the answer I received in French. How different is it now! When Prince Frederick Charles entered Metz the streets were thronged with immense multitudes, and curious spectators also crowded the windows as he passed. In Mulhouse old and young were afoot when Moltke entered, and it is known that people fought for fragments of the glass out of which he drank beer. It will be replied, all this is mere curiosity. Granted. But it shows that now, in contrast to the state of things a little while ago, curiosity is stronger than rancor, and is able to overcome it." The correspondent goes on to say that many other circumstances tend to prove that the people are giving up the policy of passive resistance. While the Bischweiler manufacturers some time ago replied to the Government, in reference to the Rhine Canal, that they wanted nothing from the Germans, not even a canal, and only wished to be let alone, German newspapers are now constantly consulted for information respecting doubtful points of law, and on this or that department of the Government. "The people are beginning to parley," the correspondent concludes, "and that gives room for hope that they will go still further."

Cattaraugus County Nominations.

The Republicans of Cattaraugus County have made the following nominations: For Treasurer, Alonzo Hawley; for Superintendent of the Poor, Charles T. Lowden; for Justice of the Sessions, A. O. Stone; for Coroner, George F. Parker; for Assembly, C. P. Vedder and John Manley; for School Commissioners, N. C. McCoon and Henry M. Seymour. The Cattaraugus *Republican* says that the Convention selected men who are capable, and will discharge the duties of the various offices to which they will be elected, with [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA
AND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 per Ct.
GOLD BONDS.
$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE 40TH PARALLEL, FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles, through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 80,000 acres of Farming lands.

$1,400,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN ALREADY EXPENDED ON THIS ROAD, of which thirty miles in Illinois are finished and in operation. Fifty-five miles more, completing the Western Division, Decatur to the Coal Fields, will be completed this Fall, and the whole road in 1873.

Upward of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more are pledged to the enterprise, partly by counties, towns and individuals along the line, but chiefly by wealthy capitalists, among whom are W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION,) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia, and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in *Gold, free of Government Tax*. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on Gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
No. 14 Wall-st.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per ent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in the country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

DIRECTORS.

Emil Sauer, Gen. John A. Dix, Thomas W. Pearsall, Wm. Miles, George P. Pollen, Leopold Schmidt, Frederick Kuhne, S. S. Marshall, Samuel Leggett, Thomas Varker, Wm. H. Cox, Samuel L. Parsons, John W. Dix, C. H. Meday, A. S. Cameron, Julian L. Myers, S. Morris Locke, James C. Courter, Wm. H. Schermerhorn, Charles A. Silliman, Oscar Smedberg, James Gordon Bennett, Sylvanus F. Jenkins, Frederick R. Fowler.

Samuel Leggett, President; John W. Dix, Vice-President; Samuel L. Parsons, Secretary.

Temporary Office—No. 163 Broadway.

The books for subscription to the capital stock are now open at the German American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.
EMIL SAUER, WM. MILES } Commissioners.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.

For sale at par and interest by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TO INVESTORS.—HOWES & MACY, NO. 30 Wall-st., New-York, have for sale choice near-by railroad bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest in gold at 90 and accrued interest. Also, bonds of first-class cities North and South, bearing 8 per cent. interest at 90 to 103½ per cent.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 90 and Accrued Interest.

Issue **$20,000** to the mile, in denominations of **$100, $500, $1,000** and **$5,000.** This enterprise is undertaken with **subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44** miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of **55** miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about **150** miles, with the exception of **5** miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.

The Road will extend from the City of **Oswego** to **Lewiston**, on the Niagara River, with branches to **Suspension Bridge** and **Buffalo**, connecting at its Western terminus with the **Great Western**, the **Canada Southern**, and the **Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads**, and at Oswego with the **New-York Midland**, and by way of the Midland with the proposed **Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad**, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, **70 miles shorter** than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the **Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad**, and thence by the **Vermont Central** it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, **secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.**

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is **$194,319,052**
Annual production is **31,492,340**

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 50 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

ELEVEN PER CENT.
INVESTMENT.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
BY
SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & ROSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE TEN PER CENT. BONDS
and
NEW-YORK TOWN SEVEN PER CENTS.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of three directors, to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. the 14th day of September instant, until 10 o'clock A. M. the 14th day of October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REVENUE STAMPS, ALL KINDS, Imperfect; also stamped documents, as checks, stock and other certificates, insurance policies, &c.; mutilated currency (at low rates) bought by DAVID H. ANTHONY, 44 Wall-st.; P. O. box 4,475.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE STOCK wanted by W. S. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE,
AND
REDEMPTION BONDS.

7 per cent. Gold Interest. Mortgage $15,000 per Mile, Completed and Fully Equipped Railway, 228 miles Long, entirely within the State of Illinois. First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds of the Springfield and ILLINOIS South-eastern Railway, Interest payable February and August, Free of Government Tax, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully Equipped, extending centrally through one of the Richest and most Populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections. By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, (four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,) a large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually at Par and accrued interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly nine per cent. interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all capitalists to this security, as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps, with full particulars, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
The Subscription Books will Positively Close Oct. 1, 1872.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance will be issued to subscribers at par, payment for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. Past due installments to be paid with interest at the time of subscription.

Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be positively closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of full-paid stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are almost constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$2,500,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, (among which may be mentioned the **Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and North-western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, &c., &c.,**) and the net profit on this work alone will be over **$400,000.** The Company is now offered work to the amount of more than **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive in part payment for their work railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The THIRTY ACRES *of land in Chicago belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly $300,000, and prominent real estate dealers say it will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000—an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.*

The career of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning-tables and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The iron railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** per annum, being over **50** per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
Land Grant Sinking Fund
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY,

Yielding over Nine per Cent. on the Investment.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these Bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

HOME AND ADRIATIC
INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., **NEW-YORK.**

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SERVICE FOR THE FOURTH anniversary of the Clergymen's League will be held in All Saints' Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Several addresses will be made.

LIFE POLICY HOLDERS MAY OBtain independent and experienced advice, policy valuations, &c., from D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary, No. 293 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1872.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES of a series of bonds made by the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, and secured by deed of trust made to us for the same, of one hundred thousand dollars, said deed dated 1st of November, 1870, we Trustees hereby give notice to holders of same that the principal and interest will be paid on presentation at the office of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, No. 254 South-st.

Notice is given herewith that the interest on same will cease on 1st day of October next.

FRANCIS SKIDDY, WM. L. COGSWELL. } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 21st of October next.

Interest on scrip stock to the 30th September inst., at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, will be paid at the same time.

The transfer-books will be closed from Monday, the 30th inst., to Tuesday, the 22d proximo.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1872.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from said bonds maturing on the 1st of October, 1872, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty coupons must be left one day for examination.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 23d day of October next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 5th day of October, and reopen on the 25th October next.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER SHARE ON the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of September and reopened on the 10th day of October next.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st October, 1872, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. J. SANFORD BARNES, President.

OFFICE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Sept. 28. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Oct. 1.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THIS Company due Oct. 1 will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the Company's office, No. 38 Pine-st. AMOS TENNEY, Treasurer.

MURRAY HILL BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, payable on and after Oct. 1, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from date to 1st prox.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in Bank January 1 and July 1 of each year.
Present rate of Interest SIX Per Cent.
Money deposited now will bear Interest from October 1.
Bank, 58 Bowery, S. W. corner of Canal-street; open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M.
Bank Books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852.
AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, $6,675,000 00.
Interest commences Oct. 1, on deposits made on or before that day.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Chatham-square, and No. 62 New-Bowery, New-York.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will receive interest as from that day.
INTEREST WILL BE COMPUTED MONTHLY on all sums of $1 and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. **396** and **398** CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on **$5** to **$5,000.**
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, **$10,358,279 88.**

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to E. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the said City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of October, 1872.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in said City of New-York.

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.

E. B. HART, J. S. HENNESSY, H. A. NELSON, } Commissioners.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1872.

RICHARD A. STORRS.
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 12th day of September, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN R. HUNT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 3,299.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER R. CHISHOLM and EDWARD WILLIS.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander R. Chisholm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and of Edward Willis, of the City of Charleston, in the County of Charleston, and State of South Carolina, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Alexander R. Chisholm by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1872. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall-street, New-York City.

s12-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM KROHNE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Krohne, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
s12-1aw3wTh* No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT-WORKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Lodi Print-Works, bankrupt, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition of creditors, by said District Court.—August 30, 1872. NATHAN HOBART,
s2-3aw4wM&W* No. 53 L[illegible]ard-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK. Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872, TRAINS WILL LEAVE ROOSEVELT AND GRAND STREET FERRIES AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M.—Mail to Patchogue, via stage to Fire Place.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon until Oct. 1.
3:30 P. M.—Express to Patchogue, stage to Fire Place.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Far Rockaway. All trains connect with Hempstead.

WALTER HOMAN, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES, WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1872.

TO QUARRYMEN.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Oct. 3, 1872, for 3,000 tons, more or less, of granite for the foundation for Hart Island Light-house, Long Island Sound.

The Light-house is to be founded in six feet water at low water. The exact location will be designated by the agent of the Light-house Board.

The site is sheltered by the Island, and exposed to easterly storms only. A safe harbor can be found to the westward of the Island, and about half a mile distant. The foundation is to be formed of irregular blocks of granite, varying in weight from three-quarters of a ton to five tons each, averaging not less than two tons and placed in rip-rap of the form of a frustum of a cone of one hundred and eight feet diameter at base, ninety feet diameter at the top, low-water mark, and six feet high, all to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

The work is to be commenced as soon as contract for the same is signed and is to be completed by the 1st of February, 1873. The contractor to forfeit $10 per day, for each and every day's delay thereafter to complete the same.

Bidders will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence that they are quarrymen, or that they actually own, or have control of quarries.

Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, and a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed on the envelope: "Proposals for foundation for Hart Island Light-house."

J. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock of the 30th day of September, 1872, for all the work on the Fourth-avenue Improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnels, walls, bridges, &c.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, EDWARD H. TRACY, J. C. BUCKHOUT, } Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors of this Company invite tenders for the construction of six cars fitted for smoking and post-office purposes.

Drawings and specifications can be seen on application to Mr. W. A. Robinson, the Company's Mechanical Superintendent, at Hamilton, Ontario.

Sealed offers marked "Tender for Post-office and Smoking Cars," will be received by the undersigned up to the 26th of September, 1872.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
General Office, Hamilton, Sept. 17, 1872.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1872.

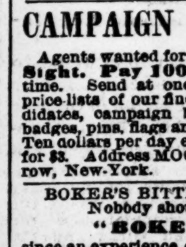
TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for dwelling and tower for light-house at Fort Tompkins, New-York Harbor," will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, on printed forms, which, with plans, specifications, forms of contract, and any desired information, can be had on application, by mail or in person, to

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, Light-house Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO



No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

CAMPAIGN GOODS FOR 1872.

Agents wanted for our campaign goods. **Sell at Sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit.** Now is the time. Send at once for descriptive circulars and price-lists of our fine steel engravings of all the candidates, campaign biographies, charts, photographs, badges, pins, flags and everything suited to the times. Ten dollars per day easily made. Full samples sent for $3. Address MOORE GOODSPEED, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, JR.,
Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.
P. O. Box No. 1,029.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia....Wed'sday, Sept. 25	Algeria....Sat'day, Sept. 28
Java....Wed'sday, Oct. 2	Parthia....Sat'day, Oct. 5
Russia..Wed'sday, Oct. 16	Calabria..Sat'day, Oct. 12
Cuba....Wed'sday, Oct. 23	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Oct. 19
	Batavia.. Sat'day, Oct. 26

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES holding bills of lading for goods per steam-ship CHINA, 21st of September, will please observe that her cargo will be transferred to the RUSSIA, leaving Liverpool 28th of September.

C. G. FRANCKLYN.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC, BRITANNIC.

6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC ....Oct. 5, 7½ A. M.
OCEANIC........................Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC........................Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.
ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
California..........Sept. 28	Iowa..............Oct. 9
Australia..........Oct. 5	Alexandria.........Oct. 16
Columbia..........Oct. 12	Britannia.........Oct. 23
Europa..........Oct. 19	Caledonia.........Oct. 30
Anglia..........Oct. 26	Olympia..........Nov. 6
India..........Nov. 2	Trinacria..........Nov. 13

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built Steam-ships.

GLAMORGAN..................2,500 Tons.
PEMBROKE..................2,500 Tons.
CARMARTHEN..................3,000 Tons.

The first steamer of this line,
GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne.
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 31st October next.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in CARDIFF, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in NEW-YORK to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Oct. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....Saturday, Oct. 5
FRANCE............DANRE.....Saturday, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT...Saturday, Nov. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HOLLAND, BRAGG....Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, Oct. 5, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS....Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.......Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.

These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage...............$75 and $65, currency
Steerage........................$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...............Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.......Nov. 6, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS
TO
DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM NEW-YORK AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons..........................Nov. 9.
GUNGA, 1,800 tons..........................Nov. 30.
LAGOS, 1,800 tons

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

For freight or passage apply to
HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE,
No. 70 South-st., New-York, or to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 3.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 10.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. M. A. GREENE, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, San Pedro and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 27.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept. 26.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept. 26.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKET, Sept. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
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EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED WHEN REQUIRED.

Entrance on Thomas st.

EXTRA SHIP
FOR
CHARLESTON, S. C.
The steam-ship ALBEMARLE,
PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
is now loading, and will sail with dispatch.
H. R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........................Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Dec. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

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HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Wed., Oct. 9
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only)......Wednesday, Oct. 16
CLEOPATRA, PHILLIPS, (Havana only), Tues. Oct. 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 20th.... 6:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th....10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 21st..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 23d.... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.. 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th.. 1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th..10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th.... 3:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND LITCHFIELD.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at 2:45 and 33d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

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MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.